

STANDARD FORM 64  
Prescribed August  
4, 1947, by Civil Service  
Commission

# REQUEST FOR REPORT ON LOYALTY

THIS FORM TO BE USED FOR INCIDENT EMPLOYEES AND EXCEPTED EMPLOYEES WHERE  
INVESTIGATION IS CONDUCTED BY AGENCY (Part VI—Executive Order 9835)

4131  
R154  
1547

To: The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C.  
The following information is furnished for identification purposes on the person named below. Kindly furnish a report on any derogatory loyalty information contained in your files. (The fingerprints of this person are attached.)

1. FULL NAME (Surname) Miller (Given name) Irving (Middle or other names) None

2. ALIASES AND NICKNAMES None

3. DATE OF THIS REQUEST 10/8/47

4. SPECIAL NUMBERS KNOWN TO REQUESTING AGENCY (FDI number or FBI file number, passport number, Army or Navy serial number, seaman's certificate or identification, alien registration number, Social Security number, etc. Specify which) None

5. PLACE OF BIRTH New York, N. Y.

6. DATE OF BIRTH Jan. 29, 1917

7. TITLE OF POSITION, OCCUPATION OR PROFESSION Statistician

8. SEX ☒ MALE ☐ FEMALE

9. MARITAL STATUS ☐ SINGLE ☒ MARRIED

10. IF MARRIED, GIVE SPOUSE'S FULL NAME, AND DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH Frieda (Kawman) Miller; Feb. 10, 1919, Warsaw, Poland

11. ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH AFFILIATED OTHER THAN RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS OR THOSE WHICH SHOW RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS American Statistical Association  
Institute of Mathematical Statistics  
United Public Workers  
Consumers' Union  
Group Health, Inc.

12. DATES AND PLACES OF RESIDENCE FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS

Date (approx.)	Street	City	State
10/37-1/38	1817 F St., N. W.	Washington	D. C.
1/38-6/38	1360 Ogden Ave.,	New York (Bronx)	N. Y.
6/38-9/38	1817 F St., N. W.	Washington	D. C.
9/38-2/39	1360 Ogden Ave.	New York	N. Y.
2/39	Temporary residence		
3/39-6/39	636 Princeton St., N. W.	Washington	D. C.
6/39-9/39	13-15th St., N. W.	Washington	D. C.
9/39-1/40	620 Quebec St., N. W.	"	"

13. IF NOT RECALL EXACT NUMBER, IT WAS AN APP. HOUSE JUST ABOVE RHODE ISLAND AVE.

14. DATES, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF EMPLOYERS FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS

Date	Employer	Address
5/28/38-8/28/38	(Leave of absence - 2/38-5/38 - 9/38-1/39)	Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C.
8/28/38-1/28/39		Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C.
1/28/39-7/28/40		National War Labor Board, Region 6, Chicago, Ill.
7/28/40-3/46		U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.
3/46 to date		

15. THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR RETURN REPORT TO AGENCY WHERE NO DEROGATORY INFORMATION IS DEVELOPED

16. NAME AND ADDRESS OF REQUESTING AGENCY U. S. Department of Labor - 4 Washington 25, D. C.

17. COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

18. DATE OF REPORT

19. MAILING

20. REPORT ON CASE WHERE INFORMATION WAS DEVELOPED

21. U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1947

DECLASSIFIED

Auth: 8.0.15524

Date: 2/2/14

By: SLP

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

ADDRESSEE ONLY  
"CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION"  
IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO  
FILE LRB:SKJ:man  
AND DATE OF THIS LETTER

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: November 18, 1949

To: Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D.C.

From: Seth W. Richardson  
Chairman, Loyalty Review Board  
U. S. Civil Service Commission

Subject: ① MILLER, Irving (MIL)

Statistician

Dept. of Labor

Washington 25, D.C.

In accordance with your request, where is shown below the disposition made of the case of the captioned individual, who was investigated by your Bureau under the provisions of Executive Order 9835.

This disposition refers to loyalty only and has no reference to actions on other questions of suitability or security which may enter into a case.

Employee or Appointee

☒ Eligible on Loyalty

☐ Ineligible and dismissed on Loyalty

☐ Resigned or otherwise separated from Federal service prior to decision on Loyalty

Applicant:

☐ Eligible on Loyalty

☒ Ineligible and denied employment

☐ Withdrawn from consideration prior to decision on loyalty

Remarks:

Restored on appeal to Loyalty Review Board

Note: Any question or comment on this case from either the Attorney General or the Federal Bureau of Investigation must reach the Loyalty Review Board within 60 days from the date of this notice. Otherwise, final notice of the disposition of the case will go forward to the employing Agency or the appropriate Regional Board.

6 DEC 12 1949

LRB 4  
Revised June 1949

STATION  
OFFICE  
U.S. CIVIL  
P.O. BOX 100

05-107

121-150-9178-Not Recorded, FDPS Page 129

Adm USCSC

DECLASSIFIED

Auth: E.O. 13526 Sec 3.3

Date: 2/21/14

By: 6/68

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Fourth Region  
ADDRESS ONLY  
FEDERAL SERVICE COMMISSION  
IN YOUR ONLY REFER TO  
FILE LRB: LAM  
AND DATE OF THIS LETTER

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: January 26, 1951

To: Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D.C.

062920

From: Hiram Bingham  
Chairman, Loyalty Review Board  
U. S. Civil Service Commission

Subject: Irving Miller

DOB 1-29-17

Statistician-National Institute of Mental Health-U.S. Public Health Service  
Federal Security Agency, Bethesda, Maryland  
Loyalty Of Government Employees

In accordance with your request, there is shown below the disposition made of the case of the captioned individual, who was investigated by your Bureau under the provisions of Executive Order 9835:

This disposition refers to loyalty only and has no reference to actions on other questions of suitability or security which may enter into a case.

Employee or Appointee:

- ☒ Eligible on loyalty  
☐ Ineligible and dismissed on loyalty  
☐ Resigned or otherwise separated from Federal service prior to decision on loyalty

Applicant:

- ☐ Eligible on loyalty  
☐ Ineligible and denied employment on loyalty  
☐ Withdrew from consideration prior to decision on loyalty

Remarks:

Note: Any question or comment on this report should be referred either to the Attorney General or the Federal Bureau of Investigation, must reach the Loyalty Review Board within 30 days from the date of this notice. Otherwise, final notice of the disposition of the case will go forward to the employing Agency or the appropriate Federal Board.

375  
59 FEB 21 1951

USCSC-WASHINGTON, D.C.

LRB 4  
JANUARY 1951



904 4433 Greenwood Ave.  
62th University

Chicago, Ill.  
Chicago, Ill.  
Chicago, Ill.

9-1963-4-1964 Cleveland Center on Alcoholism, Cleveland, Ohio  
6-1961-9-1963 Cleveland State Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio  
9-1959-6-1961 Case Western Reserve University School  
7-1945-8-1959 Unemployed  
9-1944-6-1945 6th Regional War Relocation Board, Chicago, Ill.  
6-1942-9-1944 Cook County Public Works, Chicago, Ill.  
6-1940-1942 Odd Jobs  
1937-1940 St. John's University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Asale zur hundertsten Ausgabe, die erste war:

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**SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS:** For nonlitigative cases, the application, to the effect of the Civil Service Commission while generally must be submitted and the results of the national exam

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21-HQ-919847 INOS 0042138

LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD

July 11, 1949

CHAIRMAN, LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD:

CASE: IRVING MILLER (Incumbent Non-Veteran), Statistician,  
Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

A panel of the Loyalty Review Board, composed of the undersigned members, this day heard the appeal of the above-named employee, examined the record, and listened to his counsel and to certain witnesses produced on his behalf.

The record fails to show that the employee has been or is now a member of the Communist Party or the Communist Political Association. There is nothing in the employee's conduct which seems to show activities by him indicative of Communist leanings.

The main questions which we have had to consider have been his connection with certain organizations which have been declared Communist by the Attorney General under Executive Order 9835. There are five of these organizations: Abraham Lincoln School, Washington Bookshop Association, American League for Peace and Democracy, American Peace Mobilization, and Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

The employee was a member of the Abraham Lincoln School for a brief period at the time of its organization, his attention to it having been drawn by public announcements made in the Chicago papers. The school at the time of its organization was not considered a Communist organization and had among its faculty certain well-known educators. The only connections that the employee had with the school were, first, in taking a course in modern literature; and second, after this course was completed in about twelve weeks, commencing a course in economic theory, the introductory text book then used in the course being a booklet prepared by the National Industrial Conference Board. He attended only three or four classes of the latter course when the professor who had charge of it, (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) was drafted. The employee gave to us the full story of his connection with this school and with certain so-called student activities in which he participated which certainly had no Communist slant. An effort had been made to show that the employee and his wife attended Communist meetings at the apartment of another tenant in the apartment house in which they then resided. The employee denies that he or his wife ever attended any of these meetings, and his attendance at them is far from established. Whatever the Abraham Lincoln School may have been later on, it does not seem to us that the

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Auth P.O. 13526 Sec 3.3

Date: 2/21/14

By: SK 5

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

RECEIVED ONLY  
"CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION"  
IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO  
FILE LRB:RJV:180  
AND DATE OF THIS LETTER

July 16, 1949

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Mr. Harris Shane  
Chairman  
Loyalty Board  
Department of Labor  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shane:

Reference is made to the case of Mr. Irving Miller, Statistician, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., who appealed to this Board from the adverse decision of the Secretary of Labor.

Please be advised that a panel of members of the Loyalty Review Board considered this appeal which was made under Executive Order 9835. After reviewing the complete record, the panel reached the conclusion that reasonable grounds do not exist to believe that he is disloyal to the Government of the United States. Therefore, the ineligible decision of the Secretary of Labor has been reversed. A copy of the panel's Memorandum of Decision is attached for your Board's information.

It is requested that Mr. Miller be restored to his position, and this letter constitutes authority for this action. Please notify this Board promptly when he is restored. Mr. Miller has been notified of this decision.

The Department of Labor's file will be returned as soon as available.

For the Loyalty Review Board:

Very truly yours,

Seth W. Richardson  
Chairman  
Loyalty Review Board

Enclosure  
cc: Director of Personnel  
Department of Labor

membership which the employee took in the school showed any relation to communism.

The next association was the Washington Bookshop Association. When he came to Washington, the employee and his wife were about to establish an apartment and had been informed that they might purchase pictures at this bookshop, and they went there for that purpose and bought some pictures; and having been informed that by paying a membership fee of a dollar they would get a discount on their purchases, they accepted membership. The employee's wife did advise a friend of hers that she could acquire pictures at this bookshop; and when this friend undertook to buy such pictures, an inquiry was made of her as to the source from which her application came and this lady named Frieda Miller, the employee's wife, and for that reason Mrs. Miller appeared upon the books of the Washington Bookshop Association as one referring members to the association. This was the only member so referred. The connection with this organization seems an entirely innocent one; and while the Washington Bookshop Association is a Communist organization, the fact of membership under these circumstances seems to us entirely innocuous.

The next organization is the American League for Peace and Democracy. The employee says that he attended some of the meetings of this organization; is somewhat in doubt as to whether he became a member of it; and says that he did not know, believe or suspect that it was a Communist organization. He had joined it sometime before the Dies Committee had classified this organization as a Communist organization. He continued his membership notwithstanding that fact because he believed the charge was utterly false; he attended a few meetings which were open to the public; and he may have signed a membership application at one of these meetings. The same is true with this organization's successor, the American Peace Mobilization. He says he attended mass meetings organized by it, not suspecting that it was in any sense a Communist organization, and he says that he never assisted in its activities. Having found later that the organization was promoting a program which attacked President Roosevelt and not being in agreement with its program and having lost faith in the organization, he left it. He frankly admits that his judgment was in error in entering this organization and in continuing in it until 1941. In April of 1941 the organization had a meeting in New York. One of the open meetings held at that time he attended, having gone to New York for personal reasons and to stay with his mother who lived in that city. We are convinced of the good faith of the employee in joining as he did these two organizations last referred to, and can find in his membership no substantial reason for doubting his loyalty to his own country.

There is one other association which should be mentioned, and that is the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He is not entirely clear as to whether he became a member of this organization. He says he never attended any meetings limited to members, and never undertook



any activity for it or participated in the organization as a member, although he may have attended, he thinks, some public meetings organized by the group and at such meetings may have signed a membership card and paid dues. He assures us that he did not know or suspect that the organization was Communist. The organization existed but a comparatively short time.

The employee impressed us as a studious, careful, quiet and intelligent man of excellent capacities, who produced before us four witnesses to his character, three of which were of the usual negative type, but one was able to afford us a number of illustrations of the employee's point of view on matters of communism which were entirely favorable to his loyalty to his own country.

Names of certain persons were brought up in connection with the investigation as associates of his who may be considered as Communists. His associations with most of them were in his place of employment, and some of the persons whose loyalty was questioned were his superiors in the office. The employee says that he did not know that any of these persons were Communists, and we find no reason to question the truthfulness of his statement.

After considering the entire record and listening to the employee and his counsel, this Board has concluded that the decision of the Secretary of Labor should be reversed.

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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Hearing in the Appeal of

MR. IRVING MILLER

by a panel of the

LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD

July 11, 1949

Civil Service Commission  
Washington, D.C.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION  
LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD  
\*\*\*\*\*

Hearing in the Appeal of

MR. IRVING MILLER

July 11, 1949  
\*\*\*\*\*

Time 10:00 a.m. to 12:45 p.m.

Place Room 702 (Hearing Room "A"), Apex Building, Washington, D. C.

Members of the Panel:

Mr. George W. Algor, Chairman  
Mr. Henry Parkman  
Mr. Barton L. French

Appellant - Mr. Irving Miller

Counsel for the Appellant - Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

Examiner - Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

Reporter - Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)



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## EXHIBITS

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Mrs. Frieda Miller

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## EXHIBITS

Page No.

No. 1 Photostat of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) column, dated February 23, 1949, "Daily Times," Chicago

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No. 2 Affidavit of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) dated April 6, 1949

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No. 3 Affidavit of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), dated July 7, 1949

40

No. 4 Affidavit of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), dated July 6, 1949

40

No. 5 Affidavit of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), dated July 7, 1949

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No. 6 Affidavit of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), dated April 18, 1949

41

No. 7 Affidavit of Irving Miller, dated July 8, 1949

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No. 8 Affidavit of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), dated July 7, 1949

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No. 9 Affidavit of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) dated June 29, 1949

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No. 10 Affidavit of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), dated July 5, 1949

75



Civil Service Commission, and to the Department if the case was previously referred to the Department. In the event the case was not previously forwarded to the Department because no disloyal information was developed and the supplemental report reflects information of a disloyal nature, the case is then submitted to the Department.

Regarding the cases (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) and Irving Miller, referred to in my memorandum dated March 23, 1951, it is noted that a copy of all loyalty reports in these cases was transmitted to the Department, as well as to the Civil Service Commission. In addition, a copy of the disposition sheets received in these cases from the Loyalty Review Board was sent to the Department.

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

It is noted that in none of the above cases was any information developed showing that any of these individuals were members of the Communist Party.

STATUS: The above cases are closed.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for your information.

121 121 121

The Department, after a review of the case, advises the Bureau as follows:

- (a) that a review of the reports fails to disclose any available evidence of violation of a Federal statute;
  - (b) requests the Bureau to institute a fraud against the Government investigation.
2. Concurrent with the submission of the loyalty case to the Department, it is also submitted to the Internal Security Division if the investigation reflects that the employee should be considered as a possible "security index" subject. The case is then considered and, if warranted, followed by the Internal Security Division.
3. The Loyalty Review Board advises the Bureau of the disposition of all full field loyalty investigations conducted by the Bureau. That is, the Board advises by memorandum as to whether the individual is "eligible on loyalty," "ineligible and dismissed on loyalty" or "resigned or otherwise separated from Federal service prior to a decision on loyalty." A copy of referenced disposition is forwarded to the Department in all cases wherein the matter was previously submitted to the Department.
- In aggravated cases, that is, where it is felt that the loyalty investigation developed good evidence indicating Communist Party membership and activity on the part of the employee, a summary memorandum is prepared and forwarded to the Department together with the disposition showing the employee to be "eligible on loyalty."
4. The Field has been instructed that if any information reflecting on the loyalty of a Government employee is secured or developed subsequent to the completion of a loyalty investigation regarding the individual, a supplemental investigation should be instituted and forwarded to the Bureau in report form under the Loyalty of Government Employees caption. These reports are then forwarded to the

MR. ALGER: Well, gentlemen, we will proceed.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): you are familiar with our procedure. What have you got to present here this morning in behalf of Mr. Miller?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): On behalf of Mr. Miller, I would like to first present three witnesses who have known Mr. Miller and can testify as to his character and also give you their opinion as to his political point of view and his economic point of view. Then, also, I have as a witness Mrs. Miller, because some of the testimony that she may give is relative to some of the things in the first hearing. She lived at that apartment, and she has subsequently talked actually with Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) and—

MR. ALGER: Well, let's don't bother with that (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) business at all. There doesn't seem to be anything to it. As far as I can make out, there was a little irregularity in the procedure where they—

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): I wasn't thinking of the procedure. What disturbed me, frankly, on that, gentlemen, is that nobody had talked to the

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C). The (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) are still living in that same apartment, and no-

body had made any effort to find out whether the (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) knew the

Millers. Now, Mrs. Miller was in Chicago and she went and talked to

Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) and she found that there hadn't been anything but a passing

acquaintance in the apartment, and Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) actually offered first

to present an affidavit here to that effect, but then he decided he

didn't want to have anything to do with the case. But I thought

Mrs. Miller might testify as to that; also as to her attendance at

this Washington Bookshop meeting; and also as to her and Mr. Miller's



contact with the Abraham Lincoln School.

MR. PARKMAN: If it could be brief, I think it might be well to complete the record.

MR. ALGER: All right. Who is the first witness?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) has known Mr. Miller since he was seventeen years old. We'll take them chronologically.

(Whereupon Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) was duly sworn.)

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): First, state your complete name.

MR. CHASSAN: (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Where are you presently living?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): 3013 30th Street, Southeast.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): And what is your employment?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): I am a vital statistician with the United States Public Health Service.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Now, will you very briefly tell the Board when you first met Mr. Miller and what your contacts with him have been since that time?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Mr. Miller was in my high school graduating class.

MR. ALGER: Where?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Morris High School in New York City.

MR. PARKMAN: When?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): 1933, I believe. Yes, February of 1933. And I became a friend of Mr. Miller's a short time, I'd say, after that. I had known him, or rather I had known of him, in school because he was an outstanding student, but I didn't become friendly with him.



until about a year later at school at City College. We were friendly there. He went together on a few dates and so forth. And I remember that Irv used to help me out on some physics problems and things like that. And then I believe Irv left school to take a job in Washington before he graduated, I think it was; soon after his father died, perhaps. I don't remember exactly, but I think it was something like that.

MR. PARKMAN: Did you graduate from City College?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Yes.

MR. PARKMAN: What year?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) 1939.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) You know his family at that time?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Yes; I knew his mother, his sister Lil, his brother (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) but I don't believe I knew his older sister very well. She may have been married at the time.

MR. PARKMAN: You think that Mr. Miller left City College sometime in 1939?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) No. No. I beg your pardon. A bit before that.

MR. PARKMAN: In '38?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Maybe even sooner. And then he came back to earn his degree. I don't remember exactly what the years were.

MR. PARKMAN: All right.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I think I may have written one or two letters or more, not many more, to maintain our friendship during the period when we were in different cities.

MR. ALGER: Never a close friendship, just a casual one; is that it?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) fairly close for a while after high school graduation before Irv left town. I'd say we'd go out maybe on an average of once a month.

MR. ALGER: How long did it last?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) The friendship?

MR. ALGER: Yes.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Close friendship?

MR. ALGER: You were in college together how long?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) A couple of years, I would say.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I think you were close friends at that time.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Yes. Yes, we'd go together on dates and so on.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) When Miller's father died, you were the friend he came to?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Yes. When Irv's father died, that very day, or the day after, he came up to my house, to my apartment, and he was very sorrowful and I extended my sympathy to him.

MR. ALGER: How old was he then?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Mr. Miller was—I'm guessing now—eighteen, I think.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Now, you've maintained this friendship in a way ever since that time, have you not?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Yes. I haven't been with Irv during the time when we were in different cities, but I remember when Irv got married, he let me know he was getting married and invited me to his wedding in Chicago. At that time I had my first—I was working in Dayton—and I had my first date with the girl I later married.

MR. ALGER: Well, what have you got to say about his character?



MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Well, I have always felt that Irv has always been a good fellow. I don't know "good fellow" in the slang expression, but he has always set high moral standards for himself. At the time his father died he assumed a good part of the responsibility of supporting his family. One of his sisters may have been working, but there was his mother and his kid brother. And I always felt that Irv was an honorable boy.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) You thought he was completely honest?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I have that impression.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) What is your impression of his political point of view?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Well, I have the impression that Irv, Irv Miller, is a pretty liberal boy; that he, for example, was in favor of many of the ideas of President Roosevelt.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Have you a conviction as to whether he is or is not a Communist or sympathetic with the Communists?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I believe he is not a Communist or sympathetic to the Communists.

MR. ALGER: Is he sympathetic toward or interested in the ideology of communism?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Well, perhaps from an academic viewpoint.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Have you ever heard him say anything that in your opinion shows that he is positively not sympathetic to communism?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Well, I believe I have heard him speak against the lack of political democracy in Russia. We have never had very extensive political discussions.

MR. PARKMAN: Was there any student activity at City College in connection with the incoming war, with reference to the United States not getting involved or anything of that sort?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Well—

MR. PARKMAN: Or did you take part in any such activity?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Well, I may have attended various campus meetings of one faction and another. I have never taken any active interest in such things.

MR. PARKMAN: Well, was there— Did you observe any such activity on Mr. Miller's part while he was in college?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): No, sir; definitely I did not.

MR. PARKMAN: Did you ever discuss with him President Roosevelt's "quarantine the aggressors" speech which was made in 1937—do you recall that?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): I recall the President's speech and I recall that phrase, but I don't remember whether Mr. Miller discussed that with me or not. I have the feeling that if he did discuss it, he probably would have been in favor of it.

MR. ALGER: I guess that's all. Any more questions?

MR. PARKMAN: No.

MR. FRENCH: No.

MR. ALGER: Let's have the next witness then.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): The next witness will be Dr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (hereupon Dr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) was duly sworn.)

MR. COUS: Dr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), will you first state your full name for



the record?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) And your present address?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) 6110 14th Street, Northwest.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) And your employment?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Chairman of the Department of Statistics, American University.

MR. ALGER: What's that?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Chairman of the Department of Statistics, American University.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Will you tell the Board briefly when you first met Mr. Miller and what you've seen of him since that time?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Well, I met Mr. Miller—

MR. ALGER: Speak up so we can hear you.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I met Mr. Miller during the last year or so I was at the Bureau of Labor Statistics. I don't remember the exact date, but I was—I left the Bureau in June, 1947, and I knew Mr. Miller for several months before that.

MR. ALGER: What do you know about him?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Have you seen him since that time?

MR. SMITH: Oh, yes.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) He has taken courses under you?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Oh, yes. He's been a student at American University where I am a professor, and he's taken several courses, two under me as instructor.

MR. [REDACTED] He is one of your best students.

MR. [REDACTED] Yes.

MR. [REDACTED] Do you know him very well?

MR. [REDACTED] Yes; I know him very well as a student.

MR. [REDACTED] When you were at the BLS, did he do some work directly for you?

MR. [REDACTED] Not too directly. I was chief statistician, and he worked on revision of techniques in the employment statistics division and of course I was interested in that, but I wasn't his direct supervisor. I knew of his work.

MR. ALGER: How large a class was it?

MR. [REDACTED] You mean in the university?

MR. ALGER: Yes; under you.

MR. [REDACTED] Something like ten—ten in each class. He was in two classes.

MR. [REDACTED] Now, Dr. [REDACTED] I believe that you are convinced that Mr. Miller is not a Communist or sympathetic to Communism. Will you tell the Board briefly why you have that conviction?

MR. [REDACTED] Well, in the first place I have known him well enough to believe that if he did have that kind of conviction, I would have heard of it. I have never heard anything that would be the slightest hint of any activities of that sort on the part of Mr. Miller. I know that he was a member of the union in the Bureau of—

MR. ALGER: What was that?

MR. [REDACTED] I know that he was a member of the union in the Labor



Department.

MR. ALGER: What union is that?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

The United Public Workers of America, I believe, is the name of it. But I also know that he was very conscientious and not doing any union activities that would be out the government, that that he was sufficiently an exception to the rule that his superiors often told me about his conscientiousness in avoiding talking to subordinates about his views on anything that was at all controversial.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

You believe he is a completely honest and down-to-earth of a person?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

Yes, I do.

MR. ALGER:

Have you ever discussed communism with him at all?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

No, I don't think I ever have.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

Have you ever discussed any economics with him?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

Yes.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

As distinct from statistics?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

Yes.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

Would you say that he would adopt the Communist view of economics?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

No, I never heard anything that would.

MR. ALGER:

Purely negative—he doesn't know anything about his having any views on communism at all. All right.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

Have you ever heard him say anything that you would think would indicate that he opposed the Russian regime in the Soviet Union?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

Well, I am not sure that we ever discussed that subject.

But I am convinced—

MR. ALGER: All right. As far as you know, he's a perfectly good statistician, a fine statistician, and a student with you, a good student, and you never heard him say anything against his own Government or sympathetic to Russia. That's about all you can say about him, isn't it?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Yes. I talked to his supervisors. I knew them well all the time he was in the Bureau, and I talked to them after he applied for a position at American, and—

MR. ALGER: At what?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): At American University. He was a teacher for the last half of the spring session, teaching two classes which met four days a week, and therefore it was a full-time job while it lasted. And I recommended him for that job after knowing about the charges against him in the loyalty investigation, and I did my level best to get him a permanent job at American University. The reason that he didn't get it was the loyalty investigation.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): But you are satisfied in your own mind that he is totally loyal?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Yes, I have no doubts on the subject.

MR. FRENCH: When was that that he was being considered for a permanent position?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Well, I'd say it was within the last month—also earlier, also about the time he started work for us, which was in March, I believe. He started work the first week in April, I think.



...we were looking for a full-time instructor, a permanent  
one, and we considered them and turned down for the same reason.  
They were turned down more recently.

MR. ALLEN: Anything else? All right, next witness.

(Overlapping Mr. [REDACTED] was duly sworn.)

MR. [REDACTED] What is your full name?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) And your address?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) 2630 Adams Mill Road, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) And your employment?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I am an economic analyst in the Department of Commerce,  
Office of Business Economics.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Your home is close to Mr. Miller's?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Yes, about a block and a half away.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) You've met as neighbors during the last two years?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Yes. I have known the Millers almost three years. I  
think we met the Millers in the fall of 1946, just before our child was  
born.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) And your family—yourself and your wife and children—  
have seen a great deal of Mr. and Mrs. Miller and their children?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Yes; our wives and children see each other all the time.  
They go to playgrounds together; they go shopping together. Our families  
go on picnics together, and we exchange baby sitting. And I feel that  
in the three years that we've known the Millers, I've come to know  
Irving very well, very intimately, know his attitudes, outlook, beliefs.

and philosophy very well because of this very close and intimate association over the past three years.

MR. [REDACTED] I'd like you to just tell the board in your own words what it is that convinces you that Mr. Miller is neither a Communist nor sympathetic to Communism.

MR. [REDACTED] Well, one of the things I think I ought to say is my impression of Irving. Irving is a very mild-mannered, over-cautious, over-conscientious guy, and he abides by the rules in every aspect of his life. He's the kind of a guy who, even in the summer, warms up the motor of his car for fifteen minutes before he starts out because that's supposed to be a good way of taking care of your car. He's the kind of a guy who has crash-pads on his dash board for his kids' protection.

I recall recently that Mrs. Miller, just after she had obtained her driver's license, was driving on a busy street and scraped the fender of a parked car. By the time she had parked, she had become so upset that she had forgotten which car she had hit. She called Irving up at the office, and Irving came uptown and he really did everything he could to attempt to find out which car had been hit. This indicated to me just the kind of character and nature that he has.

I recall recently Irving was at my house one day and was using the phone to speak to a prospective employer—this was after he'd been temporarily suspended—and after he'd finished talking on the phone, he was quite worried about whether he had been too aggressive in his approach in speaking to this prospective employer.

To me, Irving's very mild-mannered, over-careful nature appears to be directly opposite to that that is usually associated with the opinionated, forceful, strong-willed character of an adherent of a minority ideology; and, to me, that appears to be one of the basic differences that would establish that Irving just doesn't have in him make-up the qualities to be a Communist.

Let me also tell you my impression of Irving's politics and philosophy. If I were to put Irving in a pigeonhole, I would classify him as a New Dealer, a Keynesian, and an anti-Communist. In all the discussions we have had on numerous occasions, the framework of approach that Irving has always used to tackle all of the country's economic and social problems has always been within the democratic framework. He believes that by using the New Deal economic approach, the Keynesian techniques, increasingly higher standards of living can be attained and will be attained in this country. This reflects to me his constructive approach to the economic and social problems of the day; and, again, this reflects to me something that is directly opposite to that associated with an adherent of communism in the Government. It is my impression that a Communist in the Government would be defeatist, would not have an interest in solving the economic and social problems of the day through the democratic framework, through our private-enterprise framework, and would not have a sincere interest in the working out of such problems on a day-to-day basis.

Irving's attitude is just the opposite. He is not only very interested in the New Deal, Keynesian approach, but he was very interested in



his job as a statistician and as an economist—and so much so that I recall he took courses at night in 1947, and even when he did not take courses at night he used to come to our house occasionally to study up on his mathematics and statistics, so that he could play a more constructive role as a member of the Government. His whole approach and attitude was a constructive, positive one, one that appears to me to be directly in contradiction to the kind of attitude, the kind of role that a Communist would play. Communists would feel that the problems of the day, the economic problems, not be solved within our democratic framework; they would feel that a depression and a downfall would be inevitable; and they would not be interested in the day-to-day events but would simply be more interested in the eventual downfall. And that is exactly the opposite of Irving's approach.

On international political issues, I recall that Irving was extremely critical of the lack of freedom for competitive ideas in Russia in science and economics and art and literature. I also recall that Irving was in favor of the Marshall Plan. I recall that in the summer and fall of 1947, when the Marshall Plan was being debated, Irving felt that aid to Europe ought to be geared through the U. S., but by the time that the Marshall Plan reached the legislative enactment stage in the winter of 1947, Irving felt that because aid was so important and because Russia was so obstructionist in the U. S., that he ought to be—and he was—in favor of the Marshall Plan. I also recall that Irving has been consistently critical of the role of Russia in the U. S. in the

accuracy of the vote; and that attitude of Irving's to me signified the character of an independent, liberal thinker who was quite critical of Russia and anti-Communist in his thinking.

And I've known Irving very well over the past three years, and I feel that I very much want to inform the Board of the impressions of an intimate friend of his.

MR. PARKMAN: Did he ever tell you about any of the various organizations that he belonged to that are on the Attorney General's list?

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) He told me recently, in the last week or so, when he discussed his case with me. And I can well understand how a guy like Irving, who was interested in peace, could be attracted to some of these front organizations; but it seems to me that there is no connection between his liberal attitude toward economic questions and peace--no connection between his attitude on those questions and communism.

MR. PARKMAN: Have you been associated with him at all yourself in any organizational activity?

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Well, I recall attending a meeting of the American Statistical Association with him several months ago, at which time we heard a debate between a member of the Council of Economic Advisors and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and they had a very interesting discussion after that, in which we both felt that the approach of the Council of Economic Advisors was the kind that we were in favor of--playing a positive role in watching over the economic development of the country.



MR. FRENCH: Do you remember which member of the Council of Economic Advisors?

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

MR. FRENCH: (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Yes.

MR. PARKMAN: That's all that you recall in the way of [REDACTED] in organizational activities?

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Yes.

MR. ALGER: (To Mr. Parkman and Mr. French) Anything else?

MR. FRENCH: Well, I think Mr. Parkman has asked the question I had in mind. (To Mr. [REDACTED]) Have you been associated with Mr. Miller in any other organization besides this statistical one that you [REDACTED] to?

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I haven't been associated with Mr. Miller in organizational activity. I know him socially and I know him very well. I know him as a statistician at the Bureau of Labor Statistics. We have many mutual friends, both in the Bureau of Labor Statistics and in the Department of Commerce, and I know about him and about his work through people I know in the Bureau of Labor Statistics and people I know in the Department of Commerce.

MR. FRENCH: That's all I have.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Just one question: I take it, Mr. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) you're familiar with Mr. Miller's books and library to some extent, and— You've been in his home enough to know that?

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Yes.



MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Is there anything there that would indicate to you that he's been abnormally interested, we'll say, in Communist literature or that sort of thing, in his home?

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Not at all. The kind of books that Irving has are the kind of books that reflect the kind of person he is. He's a liberal, a New Dealer, and he's interested in the social and economic questions of the day; and his library reflects that interest.

MR. ALGER: All right. Next witness.

(Whereupon Mrs. Miller was duly sworn.)

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Mrs. Miller, will you first state your full name to the reporter?

MRS. MILLER: Frieda Miller.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) And you are Mr. Irving Miller's wife, are you not?

MRS. MILLER: That's right.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) When were you married to Mr. Miller?

MRS. MILLER: September 2, 1942, in Chicago.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) And how long had you known Mr. Miller prior to your marriage?

MRS. MILLER: Two or three months.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Now, first, Mrs. Miller, I'd like you to tell me about something of the course that you took with your husband at the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago.

MRS. MILLER: Oh, it was a course in modern literature.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) How did you happen to hear of that course?

MRS. MILLER: We—I noticed a— At my office, where I worked at

the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, it was posted on the bulletin board. I believe it was posted by the union.

MR. ALGER: What union?

MRS. MILLER: State, County and Municipal Workers.

MR. ALGER: What's that?

MRS. MILLER: State, County and Municipal Workers. That was the union for the social workers of the agency there, and I believe we had about 75 per cent of the workers belonging to the union.

MR. ALGER: What's that?

MRS. MILLER: About 75 per cent of the workers there at the agency belonged to the union, including myself. And also, there were write-ups in the paper about the course. And in the catalogue, listed (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) as being one of the lecturers in that class. I had read two of his books. He was also the book critic of the "Chicago Sun," and I was very highly impressed with him. My husband was more interested in music, and I was interested in literature. I felt that he should know more about literature and should take a course with me in it, and he did.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Did you know anything about the Abraham Lincoln School other than what you saw in that union bulletin?

MRS. MILLER: One of the sponsors was Dean Bruckneridge, dean of the social workers' school at the University of Chicago, which I had attended.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Prior to your working for the Cook County community office—



MRS. MILLER: Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Prior to your working at the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, had you ever been in a union prior to that?

MRS. MILLER: No; I hadn't.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Had you ever engaged in any left-wing activities?

MRS. MILLER: Well, I attended a few American Student Union meetings at the University of Michigan. I think that was back in '37. But I didn't at the University of Chicago.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): That was back in college at Michigan?

MRS. MILLER: Yes; as an undergraduate.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): What was your principal interest, however, at the University of Michigan?

MRS. MILLER: Psychology, literature.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): In other words, you were not politically motivated at that time?

MRS. MILLER: No; I wasn't. I think I only attended because some date of mine wanted me to go with him.

MR. PARFMAN: To what?

MRS. MILLER: To a couple of American Student Union meetings.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Now, when you went to the Abraham Lincoln School then with your husband, you had had no previous contact with anybody connected with the school; is that right.

MRS. MILLER: No; I hadn't.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Will you tell the Board how it happened that your husband became President of the student council and how you became a member



of the student council?

MRS. MILLER: Yes, I will. In our classroom, about the third or fourth session of the class, the instructor—

MR. ALGER: How big was your class?

MRS. MILLER: Gee, I don't know. About twenty people, I think, but I wouldn't swear to that. Around twenty, I guess.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) These were evening classes?

MRS. MILLER: Yes; they were evening classes.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) All right. You were talking us about the student council. Will you continue with that?

MRS. MILLER: Yes. Well, our instructor, about the third or fourth time the class met, as I said, read a notice saying that they were trying to form a student council for student social activities, and he asked for two volunteers from the class to go to attend this group that was going to form the student council; and no one volunteered. So then he went down the roll—and he knew that we were man and wife, because in calling the roll previously he had noticed the same name and he asked if we were related, and we told him we were married, and so he knew we were the only man and wife in the class—so this time when he went down the roll, he came to the Millers and he said, "Why don't you two go? You're man and wife." And we said, "O. K." And so we went.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) You went to this first meeting of the student council directly after that class?

MRS. MILLER: Yes; after that class. And when we got there, Dr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)—he was head of it—he wanted to leave the student council

entirely to the students and didn't want to have the faculty have any thing to do with it. And then he asked, "How do you propose to set up this student council?" And my husband spoke up and said, "Why don't we have somebody act as a temporary chairman, and then perhaps a meeting or two later we can set up a nominating committee and elect a permanent chairman?" And Dr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) said, "Well, how about you coming up to take it over temporarily?" And so my husband went up there—and I think he was the only man there, the only man in the student council—

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) This was during the war?

MRS. MILLER: Yes.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) And the classes were predominantly women?

MRS. MILLER: That's right. Well, as I was saying, he went up there and took over. Then later they had a nominating committee, and I'm not sure of this, but I think both he and (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) were elected to be president of the student council, but anyway he won. The election was a meeting or so later.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Who voted? Did the entire student body vote, or did just those representatives of the student body vote?

MRS. MILLER: I think the student council went back to their classes and asked for nominations for the various offices and brought the names back to the student council meeting and then they voted.

MR. PARKMAN: And then the girls all voted for him, and he voted for Miss (b)(6) (b)(7)(C).

MRS. MILLER: No, I voted for Miss (b)(6) (b)(7)(C). I thought she had a better speaking voice. There were— I don't remember how the vote was.

has he been saying?

MR. SMITH: Now, when he was president of the student council for about three weeks, isn't that correct?

MRS. MILLER: That's right, because the class lasted for three weeks, and that election wasn't until the third or fourth week had gone by.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): And you continued to attend the meetings of the student council?

MRS. MILLER: I didn't attend too many, because he was there and he could report back to the class.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Was this student council run completely independently of the faculty?

MRS. MILLER: I'm certain it was. They planned a picnic and a dance; and then they had a questionnaire—

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Who thought of the idea of the questionnaire?

MRS. MILLER: Irving did. It was a questionnaire asking the students what changes they would like to see in the curriculum of their classes. And it resulted in suggestion boxes being put up in the hallway for students to drop in suggestions about what courses they'd like to see offered.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): And whose idea was that?

MRS. MILLER: Somebody in the student council; I don't remember who it was.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): But, as far as you know, Irving's contact with the student council didn't bring him into any particularly close relationship with



any member of the teaching or administrative force of the school.

MRS. MILLER: No, it didn't. I don't think it brought him into contact with them, unless perhaps he asked for the use of the school for a dance.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Also it didn't bring him into very close contact with (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) or any member of the student body.

MRS. MILLER: I think they all worked together in planning or selling tickets for dances—you know, things like that.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) They put on a dance?

MRS. MILLER: Yes; and a picnic.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) And they put out this questionnaire?

MRS. MILLER: Yes; and we had a suggestion box set up.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Now, I take it, after that course was completed, you took another course in the school; is that correct?

MRS. MILLER: Yes; I took a course in creative writing from (b)(6) (b)(7)(C).

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Was that the semester immediately following this literature course?

MRS. MILLER: No; I think the next semester was a summer, and it was too hot to go then; so I think it was probably the next fall, or sometime after that. I'm not too sure about that.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) The only other contact you may have had with the school— Did you have any contact in the way of contributions to the school paper?

MRS. MILLER: My husband asked me about that, and for the life of

no I can't remember. I remember at the first meeting of the student council there were two girls who started a paper, and they brought it into the student council meeting and they showed it to everybody and they passed it around. And they asked for volunteers from the student council to work on the newspaper. I had worked on the "Gargoyle," the humor magazine at college, and so I volunteered to help with the paper. And I may have been listed as a reporter, but I don't think I wrote anything because I don't think I had the time. At the time I was taking care of my apartment and working and taking this along, so I don't think I wrote anything. I may have written some articles concerning the dance. I don't remember, though.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) But you do recall the announcement of the paper and offering to be a reporter.

MRS. MILLER: Offering to be of help. I may have been listed as a reporter.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) You can't recall specifically that you ever wrote anything for it?

MRS. MILLER: No.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) And the only thing you might possibly have written is a squib about the dance which your husband was running?

MRS. MILLER: Which the student council was running; yes, I might have, but I don't remember.

MR. PARKMAN: You don't recall writing a letter to the "Chicago Sun," which your husband and (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) signed, praising an editorial in the "Sun"?



MRS. MILLER: I may have known that I would occasionally write a letter or an editorial or something. I don't know.

MR. COBB: Does the Board want to ask any more questions now about the Abraham Lincoln School?

MR. FRENCH: I'd just like to ask two or three questions: (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) at the date, the period, again before us; what date was it?

MRS. MILLER: It was in March 1943 when we first started to take those courses.

MR. FRENCH: And that was at the time when the board members included (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) of the municipal court?

MRS. MILLER: I don't know. I never heard of him.

MR. FRENCH: And Dr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)?

MRS. MILLER: Yes; I knew her. I attended the social work school at the University of Chicago, and she was the dean of it, wasn't she?

MR. FRENCH: Yes; she was. Now, let me ask you this: Were there group meetings which such persons as Dr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) would attend with students?

MRS. MILLER: I don't know. I didn't hear about any.

MR. FRENCH: You didn't hear of any. I was wondering how much time such persons as Dr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) and Judge Prescott gave to the Abraham Lincoln School?

MRS. MILLER: That I don't know.

MR. FRENCH: Or if they had just lent their names and then were off and left it?

MRS. MILLER: I don't know anything about that, because I just



selected classes there.

MR. ALGER: The only class—the only course your husband took was  
modern literature?

MRS. MILLER: And economics.

MR. ALGER: And whose course in economics?

MRS. MILLER: (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I think the Board might be interested in examining  
this catalogue (indicating). This is actually the first catalogue of  
the Abraham Lincoln School, and I assume it's the catalogue that was  
posted on those bulletin boards as of that time. There is in the preface  
a little scribble about what the student council was going to do—of course,  
that's written prior to the event.

MR. PARKMAN: (To Mrs. Miller:) Did you ever have anything to  
do with a Mr. or Dr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)?

MRS. MILLER: I knew who he was. He chaired the first meeting of  
the student council.

MR. PARKMAN: Who was he?

MRS. MILLER: He was a Negro.

MR. PARKMAN: What position did he hold?

MRS. MILLER: Assistant director of the school.

MR. PARKMAN: Did you learn anything of his past background?

MRS. MILLER: Not then; but later on I noticed the Chicago Tribune  
said something about his being a Communist.

MR. PARKMAN: When was that?

MRS. MILLER: Well, we didn't get the "Tribune" ourselves—we used

to get the "Chicago Sun." But I noticed that somebody had posted it—

MR. PARKMAN: When? At the time you were attending the school?

MRS. MILLER: Yes. Somebody had posted it—I don't remember whether it was at the school or at the office—and it said, oh, they called it the "Chicago Tribune" called it "the little red schoolhouse." But the "Chicago Tribune" had also had pictures of Roosevelt with a big long beard and they called him a Fascist or a Communist—I don't know if any of you are from Chicago and know the reputation of the "Chicago Tribune" or not—but anyway—

MR. PARKMAN: Well, you don't have to be from Chicago to know about the "Chicago Tribune."

MRS. MILLER: But anyway, after the cartoons they had had of President Roosevelt, I didn't think much of what they said about any thing was true after that.

MR. FRENCH: Do you think the phrase "little red schoolhouse" had a connotation of communism—

MRS. MILLER: Yes.

MR. FRENCH: —or a connotation of popular education?

MRS. MILLER: No; I think it had a connotation of communism.

MR. ALGER: How soon did you get that angle of its being a Communist outfit—after you joined the school or before you joined it?

MRS. MILLER: We never had the idea that it was a Communist outfit. We thought the "Chicago Tribune" had said that just as they had said that Roosevelt and Lillianthal were Communists.

MR. ALDER: You didn't take the "Chicago Tribune" any too seriously.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): There were articles in the earlier hearing describing of the Abraham Lincoln School. I think the most significant, however, is an article by (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), a columnist who is anti-Communist by reputation. He, on February 23, 1949, wrote a column praising the Abraham Lincoln School very highly; so it is pretty clear that at the time the school started—when the Millers took this first course—that time people hadn't made up their minds as to what kind of a school it was.

I might say, also, that one of the persons listed as an instructor in the school was (b)(6) (b)(7)(C). I handled his loyalty matter with the Government. When he allowed his name to be attached to the school, he had no concept that it was a Communist school. He had his name withdrawn toward the end of the first course, and he actually never did—

MR. ALDER: That was the course in economics that Miller took?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): (To Mr. Miller:) What was the course you took?

MR. ALDER: Well, never mind now. We'll ask him later when we question him.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): All right. The literature course is listed in the catalogue, and Daigles taught it—

MRS. MILLER: He is now the head of the literature department at Cornell University.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Now, I have a photostat of this (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) column, so it can be included in the record if the Board would like to keep it as an



exhibit.

(Photostat of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) column, February 23 1963, Daily Times, Chicago, received and marked Miller Exhibit No. 1.)

MR. COBB: Now, I haven't got a copy of the one the Board would like a copy of it, I can have a photostat made of it. But I don't think it's particularly relevant.

MR. ALGER: No, that won't be necessary.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): All right. Now, I shall not direct any more questions to Mrs. Miller about the school.

MR. ALGER: All right. Go ahead.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): (To Mrs. Miller:) Now, I'd like you to tell what your recollection is of the business meetings—or in part business meetings—that you attended with your husband at the Washington Bookshop Association.

MRS. MILLER: Yes. Well, we had joined—you've already read in the transcript how we happened to join the Bookshop, about getting

MR. ALGER: Yes. We've read it.

MRS. MILLER: About getting those paintings and all that sort of way, as members we received their circulars through the mail announcing their events, and—

MR. ALGER: The first you heard of it was getting an announcement through the mail as to what the Bookshop was, and as to the discount you could get—was that what brought you into the Bookshop?

MRS. MILLER: No, no. Let me explain. When we first came to Washington, we were adding furniture to our apartment, and I wanted to

get some pictures for the apartment. They had reasonably priced, nicely framed paintings at the Bookshop, and so we went down there and bought a couple of paintings, and we paid for them. The two paintings were \$30, and we paid the \$30 for the two paintings framed. And after we had already paid, the woman said, "Are you members?" and we said, "No." And then she said, "For a dollar membership fee, you'll have 10 per cent on your paintings and get \$3 back." So we said, "Yes." And so we paid our dollar membership fee and got the \$3 back.

So that's how we happened to join, and after we were members, we would get their circulars—they sent us circulars through the mail announcing their events, including lectures and whatnot. And one of the circulars announced some one-act plays that they were going to give. I don't remember the names of the plays, but I think one of them was written by the guy who wrote "The Young Lions," the best seller. Anyway, I was interested in going because I had once belonged to the Douglas Smith Foundation in Chicago, which is an amateur theatrical group out there.

And so we went, and during the—well, there was a business part of the meeting, and—

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Do you recall whether the meeting was advertised as a business meeting at all?

MRS. MILLER: I don't remember whether it was or not. Anyway, the business part of it was just financial reports, and so we went out for a coke. And when we got back, the business meeting was almost over, and then we saw the plays and went home.



MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Do you recall whether or not prior to going to that meeting you had arranged to meet anybody at the meeting?

MRS. MILLER: Yes. In reading my husband's transcript, I noticed that he was asked whether anybody accompanied us, and he answered, "No," which is true, because nobody accompanied. But that afternoon, before the meeting, a girl who had dated my brother occasionally—I guess I can give her name—would it do her any harm?

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) She's in Government employment.

MRS. MILLER: Well, anyway, it was (b)(6) (b)(7)(C). She called me—as I said, she had dated my brother occasionally—and she said, "I'd like to drop over this evening." And I told her my husband and I were going to some plays at the Bookshop, and I told her I had received a letter from my brother that she might want to see; and so she said she might meet us there.

And when we got there, she did meet us there. And when we went out for a while during the business meeting, she went with us; and then she came back with us and saw the plays. But she wasn't a member of the Bookshop.

MR. PARKMAN: Did you go to any other meetings of the Bookshop?

MRS. MILLER: No.

MR. ALGER: Wasn't there some talk about going around putting numbers for the Bookshop?

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) You might tell the Board your recollection of Miss [REDACTED] Labanfeld's membership.

MRS. MILLER: Well, it's funny—we ran across that same problem



yesterday, too.

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) was a girl who had worked at the Kar Fisher Beard in Chicago, and we knew her there, and then we ran into her again here in Washington. She wasn't too close a friend, but she came to visit us a couple of times. She came to visit us once and she noticed these paintings that we have which we had purchased at the Bookshop. She liked them very much. They are modern prints with a light wood frame. And she had an apartment and she wanted to buy some paintings for her apartment, and she wanted to know where I had bought my paintings. I told her I had purchased them at the Bookshop. I told her the price and about the discount, and that was all.

Well, then later we got a circular in the mail from the Bookshop, and it listed members who had obtained new members, and "Frieda Miller" was one of these listed. Now, I hadn't obtained any new members. I thought they had mixed up the names. There's another Frieda Miller, the one who's head of the Children's Bureau, who lives down the block from us.

Anyway, I didn't think it was I they were referring to. But a few days later (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) called me up and said she had bought some records at the Bookshop and had signed up as a member—

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Bought some pictures.

MRS. MILLER: My records. She'd asked me about the pictures, but when she got there she bought records instead.

And she said that she had remembered about the discount and had signed up as a member. They asked her who had told her about the

Bookshop, and she said I had. And, evidently, they considered that  
being in a member, although I had never solicited anybody.  
But, as a matter of fact, we ran across the same brother just  
today. We had some friends visiting, and they saw our paintings,  
and they are going to move into an apartment next week, and they're  
going to furnish for the first time, and they noticed the paintings.  
And they said, "Those are nice modern prints. We'd like to get some  
like them." And I said, "I'm afraid I can't tell you where we got  
these paintings." And she said, "You can't tell me?" And I said,  
"Well, I can tell you there are some at the Museum of Modern Art in  
New York, but I can't tell you where I got these." And then—

MR. PARMAN: All right.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): I think I have no further questions on the Bookshop.  
If the Board has any—

MR. ALGER: No.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C):

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Well, then, the Board has indicated that it's pretty  
well satisfied on the (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) incident?

MR. ALGER: Well, go ahead on it.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C):

All right.

(To Mrs. Miller:) Just tell us of your visit to Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) when  
you were in Chicago last month.

MR. PARMAN: And tell it slowly so that we can get a record of  
it. You've been talking too rapidly.

MRS. MILLER: Well, Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) had suggested that I visit Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)



Mr. [REDACTED] had suggested it. So, when I went to Chicago to see my folks, Mr. [REDACTED] suggested that while I was there I visit Mr. [REDACTED] and ask him for an affidavit as to whether or not he had ever known me or seen us before.

So I went to 904 Carmen in Chicago and I went up to see him, and I told him that I was Mrs. Miller from Washington who had formerly lived in the building. He looked at me and he said, "You look familiar. I may have seen you in the building." And then I asked him, "Did you ever know us? Did you ever speak to us? Did we ever visit your apartment?" And he said, "No. I know you're never spoken to before. I've never seen you in my apartment before. I can't speak for my wife, because she's away; but I'll ask her about it when she returns." So then I asked him, "Could you give me an affidavit to that effect?" So he wrote it out on the typewriter and said he would have it notarized and send it to me, and that when his wife returned, he would ask her about it and she would send another affidavit to the same effect.

Well, after getting back to Washington and hearing that my husband's hearing was scheduled for the 11th, I wrote and asked him if he could send the affidavits quickly because we needed them. And he sent back a letter—do you have the letter?

MR. [REDACTED]: Yes, I have it. It reads as follows—

MR. ALGER: We'd rather read it than have you read it to the

MR. [REDACTED]: All right. (Handing letter to Chairman.)

MR. ALGER: It's dated July 4, 1949, and it goes as follows:



Returning from a long weekend I found your letter from July 2nd. Unfortunately, there is no way of getting in touch with my wife. As I told you on the day you visited me, she left for 2 weeks on a camping trip, with no 2 nights in the same place and no forwarding address. Our correspondence during her vacation is entirely one-sided, with me receiving only postal cards from various places. So I have to wait for her return, give her your snapshot

MRS. MILLER: (Interrupting) He mailed him a snapshot, so that

his wife could see whether she had known us

MR. MILLER: All right.

(Continuing reading)

—give her your snapshot and let her do what she feels is right.

As far as my own testimony is concerned, I gave the matter more thought and came to the conclusion that in my first impulse to help I acted hastily. I hope you'll forgive me that I let you down. But for the sake of contradicting obviously untrue statements by two tenants in our building I would have to accept as valid any gossip or rumors on which we may be undesirable to associate with. Since there is nothing in our lives which is viewed as improper by authorities I am not prepared to assume the role of an undesirable citizen reacting to any unfounded gossip or rumor heard about us would mean just that.

It's signed Ed Sturm, and there's a footnote

my wife shall reply immediately upon her

In other words, he doesn't want to say what or not. He's sensitive.

MRS. MILLER:

He claims he doesn't want to

right indicates that he was an undesirable citizen.

He's up there long distance and tried to point out to him that it wasn't

a question of his being undesirable or not—just the fact whether he  
know us or not.

MR. ALGER: Well, now, let your husband tell us about that.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): It's not only a matter of being sensitive. Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)  
and Mrs. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) and Mrs. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) all still live in this apartment  
house, and apparently, as Mrs. Miller could testify further—she also  
talked, I think, at the time with Mrs. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) another Mrs. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C).

MR. ALGER: What's her name?

MRS. MILLER: (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): And I could recount at length for you people the  
rumors and gossip which now have spread around that apartment house  
about the (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) and the (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) and the (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) and the (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)  
there has been a great deal of talk and I think that is what Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)  
refers to. He doesn't want to become involved. I think he seems to  
be convinced that he never knew the Millers and—

MR. ALGER: What was that?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): —that he never knew the Millers, and certainly that  
he never had them in his apartment or to any meetings in his apartment.

MR. ALGER: (To Mrs. Miller,) Did they have any meetings any  
where else in the apartment house?

MRS. MILLER: He never heard of any while there, but when I  
visited Mrs. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) she told me there were meetings in the (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)  
apartment.

MR. ALGER: She told you?

MRS. MILLER: Yes. She said she had been invited to come and

Mrs. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) had gone to some.

MR. PARMAN: Did you ever have any study groups or current events classes there?

MRS. MILLER: No.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) And isn't it true that Mrs. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) told you that meetings were after you had left?

MRS. MILLER: Yes. She said she didn't meet the (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) until after we had moved out of the building. And she said she had been invited to the meetings, and therefore the meetings were held after she knew them, and she didn't know them until a year after we had moved out.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Now, I'd like to have Mrs. Miller testify on another matter, which is entirely new to this record.

The first charge is that Mr. Miller was a Communist, a member of the Communist Party. At no time has that charge been dated. I don't know at what time the charge was made, or at what time he was supposed to be a Communist.

Now, in talking with the Millers I have discovered that there was one person in Chicago who had in effect made the charge to Mrs. Miller that they were reds—

MRS. MILLER: Radicals.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) —and had called Mrs. Miller everything but a Communist, and may possibly have used the word "Communist." So I thought, just on the chance that it may explain the first charge, that I would have Mrs. Miller tell briefly of the relationship that she had with a Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) who was their landlord at the Greenwood Apartments. Now, if



that's entirely irrelevant to your proceedings, I'd suggest that the Board might cut it off at this point; but if the Board is interested in hearing about the Summels story, we'll go ahead with it.

MR. FORDMAN: Well, I would suggest we take a short recess first.

MR. ALGER: Yes.

(Whereupon the hearing recessed for five minutes.)

MR. ALGER: Well, what else have you got from Mrs. Miller other than this; what else have you got from Mrs. Miller except for this incident you speak of?

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I wanted Mrs. Miller to tell you briefly why she is convinced that her husband has not been sympathetic to the Communist Party and communism since 1943—'42 or '43.

MR. ALGER: Well, she can go back further than that.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Well, she met Mr. Miller in— Well, let's let Mrs. Miller tell us.

MRS. MILLER: Well, my only experience with Communists was when I was working for the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, and that story about Summels has a bearing on this. Well, anyhow, in our relationship with this landlord I'd had some trouble about having a Negro in my apartment, and I stood up to him about it when he wanted me to promise that it would never happen again. I refused to give that promise.

And I told some people in the office about it, and the story spread around. About a third of the staff in the office where I worked were Negroes.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) It became known in the office that you had—

MRS. MILLER: Had stood up against my landlord about it. And he had caused me trouble afterwards about it. Well, anyway—

MR. ALGER: So you got a bad name from the start?

MRS. MILLER: It wasn't a bad name; it was a good name in the office.

Well, anyway, one day one of the girls in the office came up to me and said, "I understand you're actively against discrimination." And then she said, "You know the Communist Party has been against discrimination for years." She said, "Why don't you come to an open meeting of it and see if you wouldn't be interested in joining with us?" And I said, "Well, I'm against discrimination, but it doesn't follow that I have to accept the other parts of the program." And I said that I didn't want to have to be dictated to as to what I think on anything, and that I thought the union was fighting discrimination effectively. And I told her, "I think I can fight discrimination in the union."

Well, anyway, I told my husband about it later and he agreed with me perfectly. He, too, felt that the Communist Party was just trying to dictate your thoughts and everything, and that you had to follow the Party line, and I know he's always been an independent thinker. We never follow anybody's line.

MR. ALGER: That's one concrete incident where you recall definitely that your husband agreed with you that you certainly should not associate with the Communist Party?

MRS. MILLER: That's right.



MR. ALGER: Anything else?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): No. Thank you, Mrs. Miller.

MR. ALGER: What else have you got?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Well, before I put on Mr. Miller, I'd like to just include in the record for your perusal five affidavits, which are merely character affidavits, some of which were received actually just after or about the time of the first hearing and were therefore never put in the record, and also some others which were received more recently.

MR. ALGER: Have you got three copies of each?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): No, I'm sorry, I haven't. I only have the original affidavits.

MR. ALGER: Well, we'll all look at them separately if they're fairly short.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): First, an affidavit from Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), who has testified here today. Dr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), rather, who has testified.

(Affidavit of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) dated April 8, 1949, received and marked "Miller Exhibit No. 2.")

An affidavit from (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), who was Mr. Miller's immediate superior in the Labor Department.

(Affidavit of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), dated July 7, 1949, received and marked "Miller Exhibit No. 3.")

One from Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), with whom Mr. Miller also worked in the Labor Department.

(Affidavit of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), dated July 6, 1949, received and



marked "Miller Exhibit No. 4.")

One from (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), who likewise, I believe, worked—  
(To Mr. Miller:) You worked together in the Labor Department?

MR. MILLER: In the same division; yes, sir.

(Affidavit of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), dated July 7, 1949, received and

marked "Miller Exhibit No. 5.")

MR.

And then, an affidavit from a Miss (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

with whom he worked in Chicago. She was also in Government employment.

(Affidavit of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), dated April 15, 1949, received

and marked "Miller Exhibit No. 6.")

MR. ALGER: (Examining affidavits) All in the negative. They  
never heard him say anything—

MR.

They all state that Mr. Miller was an excellent man  
on the job, and that, as far as they know, he's completely loyal.

I don't like to describe them as "negative"; that's all, Mr. Chairman.

They're positive as to his character, and they state the conviction  
of the affiant that he's completely loyal.

MR. ALGER: All right, we'll take these affidavits. Anything else?  
What's next, Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)?

MR.

Well, next I have prepared for—or rather, Mr. Miller  
and I have prepared—prepared an affidavit, which I would like to sub-  
mit—it's really a brief in this case—would like to submit this  
affidavit of Mr. Miller's, which summarizes to the best of his ability  
what he has said and what he recollects after these two hearings on  
the charges that have been made. And I would suggest that I'd like to

put this in the record and have you gentlemen follow this affidavit as we go along, and we'll take up point by point, and you can ask questions of Mr. Miller, as we go along.

MR. PARKMAN: Have you got three copies?

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Yes, I have, sir. (Handing copies to Board members.) And I'm going to suggest that we take this affidavit up—that we take this affidavit up beginning with point No. 5, and then we can come back to points 1, 2, 3, and 4.

MR. ALGER: Just wait a minute while we read it.

(Board members read affidavit.)

MR. ALGER: You haven't got a date on anything, have you?

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) No, I don't believe there are any. There are dates on the Abraham Lincoln School, sir.

MR. ALGER: Yes, I've got that.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Now, commencing with paragraph 7, the American League for Peace and Democracy, Mr. Miller—

MR. ALGER: When did you join it—what date?

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I think Mr. Miller didn't— (To Mr. Miller:) Do you have any recollection of actually joining it?

MR. MILLER: No, sir; I don't. No, I have no specific recollection.

MR. PARKMAN: Give us the year.

MR. MILLER: I would guess—I would guess that it was sometime in 1939. That would be my guess.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Let me say for the Board's information that since the



bearings I have supplied Mr. Miller with a list, which is a list of all the mass meetings and so-called membership meetings of the American League for Peace and Democracy. I obtained that from the Washington Branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy. And Mr. Miller has reviewed that entire calendar of meetings. They extend, I believe, from the fall of 1936, and the last one on the list is October of 1939.

(To Mr. Miller.) Could you precisely recollect attending any one of these meetings?

MR. MILLER: I just remember one meeting. The only one I recall specifically is one at which (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) spoke. When I looked through the list of meetings that Mr. Cobb had, that struck me—it struck me that he had spoken at two or three meetings, and then I didn't know which one I had heard him at.

MR. ALGER: The one which you do recall is the one at which (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) was the principal speaker?

MR. MILLER: Yes. Yes; I recall him. Now—now, I attended some other meetings; I knew that.

MR. ALGER: How many?

MR. MILLER: Oh, I would guess at—oh, about, I would guess somewhere between five and ten meetings. But I don't know for sure.

MR. ALGER: Where were these meetings—here in Washington?

MR. MILLER: Yes; here in Washington.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): They were all meetings open to the public?

MR. MILLER: Yes; yes.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): All meetings that were advertised and circularized as



public meetings. The other specific meeting is the meeting at which you won a raffle; isn't that correct?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) And that meeting we couldn't identify, frankly, on the list that I have; but Mr. Miller is also convinced that was also a public meeting of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. ALDER: What did they talk about at these meetings?

MR. MILLER: Well, they talked principally of achieving peace through the democratic nations and any other nation that was interested in putting together. They also talked about other matters, like District affairs, the matter of discrimination in the District, human civil liberties, suffrage for the District. The thing that stands out most prominently in my mind, though, is the discussion of international issues and staying off war, a world-wide war. Oh, another subject they talked about was Spain—Spain, the Spanish Civil War.

MR. ALDER: And what did they have to say about Spain?

MR. MILLER: Well, their position on Spain was that the Republican Government of Spain had been attacked and invaded and should be helped.

MR. ALDER: Am I wrong about this? I thought that this originally started out as largely a pacifist organization. Am I wrong about that?

MR. MILLER: I don't know. They did have a name earlier than that, a name other than the American League for Peace and Democracy.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I think I can explain that, sir, off the record.  
(Discussion off the record.)

MR. [REDACTED] (To Mr. Miller:) At the time the Dies Committee seized the mailing list of the American League for Peace and Democracy and published it, do you recall whether your name was published or not?

MR. MILLER: Yes; my name was published, although I think there was some confusion about me. There was an "Irving Miller" published, but I think there was some confusion between me and another Irving Miller. They had one or two addresses—

MR. ALGER: Did they have your address against your name?

MR. MILLER: They had one or two addresses. I don't believe they had my current address against my name.

MR. ALGER: Did they have any address of yours opposite your name?

MR. MILLER: Yes; they had one of my—

MR. ALGER: The address they gave was an address at which you lived?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. ALGER: (To Mr. Cobb:) Anything else on that?

MR. [REDACTED] Do you recall, Mr. Miller, whether or not at the Bell investigation you were asked whether you were a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy?

MR. MILLER: I don't recall that specifically, Mr. [REDACTED] I recall that I was asked about several organizations. The only one I specifically remember is the American Peace Mobilization.

MR. [REDACTED] And you recall that you answered always that you preferred not to answer?



MR. MILLER: Yes; I answered that way consistently.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (To the Board members:) For my own interest, gentlemen, I assume that you have that record of the FBI investigation? There was an inference made before the Labor Department hearing that his not wanting to answer the question in connection with the Washington Committee for Democratic Action had some particular significance. Well, I would say it didn't have any significance, as he had answered uniformly in the same way as to the other organizations.

MR. ALGER: Well, the fact that he didn't want to answer the question had a certain significance.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) It had no particular significance with the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, as he had answered the same way about the other organizations.

MR. ALGER: Well, he refused to answer.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) He refused to answer on all the organizations. That's his recollection, and I assume that it is correct. I haven't seen that record.

MR. PARKMAN: Do you dispute the answer, "I don't care to answer that question"?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Well, the inference seems to be—the Labor Department raised the point in connection with answering the FBI on the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, when he said, "I don't care to answer that question."

MR. PARKMAN: Well, as a matter of fact, there were two questions. The first was: "Do you now or have you ever belonged to the American



Peace Mobilization, which later became known as the American Peace Mobilization? And the answer: "I don't care to answer that question." Then: "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action?" Answer: "I don't care to answer that question."

Now, those were different answers as compared with the questions as to membership in other organizations generally described in which the answer was flatly: "No, sir." "No, sir." "I never have and I do not now."

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) That's what I wanted to know. I haven't seen that record. Did he answer "No, sir" to those organizations which could be flatly characterized as Communist?

MR. FARMAN: Well, I'll read them, the other questions: "Are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization which you have reason to believe is dominated by the Communist Party?" The answer to that was, "No, sir." "Are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization which you have reason to believe is controlled by any foreign government?" "No, sir." And then the questions: "Do you now or have you ever advocated the overthrow of the present form of government in the United States?" And the answer: "I never have and I do not now."

Then the two questions follow with reference to the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, his answers to both of which were: "I don't care to answer that question."

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Well, I think that's consistent with Mr. Miller's

recollection; and, as I say, it seems to me to leave without any point the particular inference, which I gathered below, that the answer on the Washington Committee for Democratic Action was something not consistent with the other answers.

MR. ALGER: Well, if there is any explanation he wants to make for that refusal to answer, we'd be glad to get it.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) There is an explanation in the record below.

(To Mr. Miller:) Do you want to state it again briefly?

MR. MILLER: Well, as I understand it now, I got some of the details wrong in my first hearings. As I understand it now, there was a committee of lawyers working for the Government at the time, most of whom, I gathered, were members of the United Federal Workers at the time, and they considered the matter of how people should reply to questions in these investigations, and their advice was—and I had recollected it at my first hearing as the advice of my union—their advice was that we should answer any question relative to the Communist Party, Communist organizations or Fascist organizations, but that we should not answer questions relative to any other organizations, unless there had been no clear showing that they were Communist, Fascist, or otherwise; and I followed that policy.

MR. ALGER: All right.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I have no further questions on the American League for Peace and Democracy.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. ALGER: The dates and periods with which he was connected with



it was just before the Dies Committee began to consider it a Communist organization?

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) No. Mr. Miller never got out of it. He got into it just before—

MR. ALLEN: Got into it just before the Dies Committee began to call it a subversive organization?

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) That's right.

Now, on the American Peace Mobilization, the statement, I believe, is completely accurate. I would like to have Mr. Miller confirm it in the sense of indicating again, to the best of his recollection, when and in what sense he opposed the program of the American Peace Mobilization in the spring of 1941.

Will you tell the Board, Mr. Miller, what portions of the program of the American Peace Mobilization, as best you can recollect, you opposed in the spring of 1941, and when you began to feel that the program was awry?

MR. MILLER: Well, when I saw— Well, at first when I attended some of these meetings, I never did like the names they called Mr. Roosevelt. I felt that they had a right to disagree with him, but I didn't think that he was a "war monger" or a "Fascist" or some of the other names that were used. I could never agree with that. But the real disagreement came when I saw the British people not only resisting the bombings but fighting back and developing a real fighting spirit. At that point I couldn't see the claims that sending material to them would not be a help to us; and I just ceased to accept the



statements of the American Peace Mobilization—couldn't accept them  
any more as things that I would agree with.

MR. ALGER: That happened when?

MR. MILLER: I think— Well, it was— I never really was whole-  
heartedly with them.

MR. ALGER: When? When?

MR. MILLER: I think it was early in 1941—early in 1941.

MR. PARKMAN: And now you think you were wrong all the time?

MR. MILLER: Yes; I think so. I think I was wrong.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Now, Mr. Miller, you've attempted to get in touch with  
both Sam Miller and (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), have you not?

MR. MILLER: Yes; I have.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) And you were able to reach (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I believe.

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) And you obtained an affidavit from Helen—

MR. ALGER: How does it relate with this?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) She was one of the persons with whom Mr. Miller was  
supposed to have done some American Peace Mobilization activities; and  
(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) in this affidavit, indicates that she has no recollection  
of having associated with him in American Peace Mobilization activities.

MR. PARKMAN: (To Mr. Miller:) You did go to the meeting in New  
York?

MR. MILLER: Yes, sir.

MR. PARKMAN: In April of 1941?

MR. MILLER: Yes, sir.

MR. PARKMAN: But at that time you were already beginning to be disaffected with it?

MR. MILLER: At that time I was disaffected.

MR. PARKMAN: Did you go as a delegate?

MR. MILLER: No; I did not.

MR. PARKMAN: This probably appears in the record below, but will you state now why you did go to New York on that trip?

MR. MILLER: I went to New York at that time for personal reasons. I used to make trips to New York frequently; and, as I explained at my first hearing, I believe I went to New York at that time for about a week. And I tried to verify that. I wrote to the Railroad Retirement Board for the leave records of that period, but they told me that they had been destroyed. All right, now—

MR. PARKMAN: Did you stay at the hotel where the delegates stayed?

MR. MILLER: Oh, no, sir. I stayed at my mother's house.

MR. PARKMAN: How many sessions did you go to of the American Peace Mobilization at that time?

MR. MILLER: I attended one afternoon session.

MR. PARKMAN: Do you recall what was discussed there?

MR. MILLER: No, I'm afraid I don't. I don't recall specifically, but it must have been along that same program.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Mr. Miller, would you identify Miss (b)(6) (b)(7)(C),

MR. MILLER: Miss (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) was—

MR. PARKMAN: Excuse me. Let me just ask one more question. Were



those sessions open to the public as well as to delegates and members of the Peace Mobilization?

MR. MILLER: I can't recall exactly. I think that some of those sessions were closed to the public and others were open.

MR. ALGER: Which kind was the one you attended?

MR. MILLER: Well—

MR. ALGER: If you don't know, say so.

MR. MILLER: Well, it was either Saturday or Sunday afternoon. I believe it was Saturday afternoon.

MR. ALGER: I didn't ask you that.

MR. MILLER: Which I attended?

MR. ALGER: Was it an open meeting to the public or not?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) You never were a member of that organization?

MR. MILLER: No.

MR. ALGER: Is this the right name for this woman, (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)? Was that the name she used?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Yes—(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(To Mr. Miller:) Will you identify Miss Ruth Swetlow, and tell the Board where she has known you?

MR. MILLER: Yes. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) went to elementary and high school with my sister and has known me—oh, since I was a child—knows me very well. And after I left to work in Washington, I would make frequent trips to New York, and I would see her—she'd come to see me and have dinner with the family on almost every one of those trips. She is now



person who has been able to recollect that I was, in April of 1941 or about that time, talking in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's program to aid the Allies, which, of course, was inconsistent with the general purpose, certainly, of the American Peace Mobilization in April of 1941.

MR. PARKMAN: Do you recall how you went to New York for this meeting of the American Peace Mobilization?

MR. MILLER: I went by train.

MR. PARKMAN: Was it a special train of those attending the meeting, or was it a special car for them?

MR. MILLER: No.

MR. PARKMAN: You went on your own—you bought your own ticket and went on your own?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Well, you recall pretty definitely that you were up there well in advance of the meeting?

MR. MILLER: I left that week-end, but I remained after the week-end.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I see. You left the same week-end, but you remained up there?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I take it you recall definitely that at that time you wouldn't have made a special trip to New York for that meeting?

MR. MILLER: Oh, no.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I have no further questions on the American Peace

On the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, I don't care to comment what Mr. Miller has to say on that, except a little bit by way of comment. Before there seems to have been some remarks made that it was peculiar that Mr. Miller's memory of the American League for Peace and Democracy should be somewhat clearer and different from that of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Now, I might say for the Board's information that here in Washington certainly the American League for Peace and Democracy was a very large group and was very well known. The Washington Committee for Democratic Action, I think, was always a relatively unknown group; and I know on many occasions, in these loyalty proceedings at least, I've found people who had no recollection whatsoever of a Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Its national body, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, is better known.

MR. ALGER: Well, at the same time, like everything else, he seems to have joined these things about as soon as he got into them.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Again, this is—of course, Mr. Miller can't recollect this—but I was in Washington here and I know—

MR. ALGER: He can't recall the occasion of my becoming a member.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Now, you people may have some information on it—

MR. ALGER: I'm simply getting at this: He easily joined pretty nearly any Communist organization that came along the line. He says he isn't a Communist, but he's joining these organizations—

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Well, now—



MR. ALDER: —for no apparent reason.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Hall, now, Mr. Miller can't recall this, but perhaps you people can confirm me in this: The activity of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action was very largely directed against the Rice Committee and their activities being that, it's perfectly conceivable that a person like Mr. Miller, who answered the questions as he did in the FBI investigation, would also be the kind of person who would have gone to some of these rallies of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action which were directed solely against the Rice Committee, and he might have signed an application and contributed dues. It was happening all around town. But this man has no recollection of it.

MR. FAIRMAN: He says: "I am totally unable to recall the occasion of my becoming a member of this organization." That's a curious way of phrasing it.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Hall, faced with the charge of a list, apparently, with the proper name and the proper address, indicating that he's a member— he's never seen it, but I take it that's the information you have. But that's his only recollection and he has no recollection beyond that.

Now, as the Washington Bookshop Association, I think that's fairly clear. The only thing I'd like to have Mr. Miller testify to on that is this:

(To Mr. Miller:) It's true, Mr. Miller, isn't it, that you generally are a joiner of cooperatives?



MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): What other cooperatives in Washington, for instance, are you a member of?

MR. MILLER: Group Health Association—I belong to that. I went to the camp sponsored by the Potomac Cooperative Federation—my wife and I and my boy spent two weeks there in '47. I have my car serviced at the Kansas Cooperative Gas Station, and I buy gasoline there as often as I can.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): I don't know that that adds much bearing actually. Mr. Miller has testified that he wasn't interested, in any event, in the business activities of the Washington Bookshop.

MR. ALGER: I think that's pretty thoroughly covered, and the Abraham Lincoln School, I think that's pretty thoroughly covered.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Well—

MR. PARKMAN: (To Mr. Miller) It didn't bother you much when you did hear that (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)—when you heard that he was alleged to be a Communist?

MR. MILLER: No; it did not.

MR. PARKMAN: You saw nothing in your courses that you didn't like in the sense that they were directed in a Communist direction?

MR. MILLER: No. No.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): I take it that (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) course wasn't directed in that direction either, as far as you could tell from the reading lists and what you got in the course?

MR. MILLER: No, no. Shall I answer that specifically?

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MR. [REDACTED] Lee.

MR. MILLER: Well, that was a course in graduate economics that wasn't listed in the catalogue, and he started off—he purchased a book—

MR. ALGER: What was the book you purchased?

MR. MILLER: It was—I think the title was "Capital Formation and Its Elements," published—I may have the title wrong—published by the National Industrial Conference Board. He recommended that we buy that book.

And we bought that book, and he also gave us a reading list to pursue in the library.

MR. [REDACTED] I actually obtained from Mr. Miller—I've obtained from Mr. Miller the notes that he himself used in preparation for his short period of teaching at the school on the job evaluation and wage payment courses that he took over. Now, there's obviously nothing Communist in those notes. Also, there's nothing in them that anybody could really understand. (Handing notes to Board members.)

Now, there's only one other thing on the school which I think may have some significance to the Board, and that is that Mr. Miller is something of an inveterate school-goer; and I've asked him to summarize his periods of schooling, and actually they run very completely from 1936 up to the present time. He's been taking courses of one sort or another all during that period.

Now, if you'd like to place that in the record, you can summarize very briefly, Mr. Miller, the kind of courses you've been taking.



Some of them have not been recorded on the forms he filled out because some of them he never completed or received credit for. But he is an inveterate school-geek, and if you'd like him to—

MR. PARSONS: Well, let's hear a list of what he's been studying.

MR. MILLER: Well, in the fall of— I first came to Washington in the summer of '36. In the fall of '36—

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Just a minute. None of these are connected with any regular college curricula—this is outside of your COME work.

MR. MILLER: Yes, outside of COME.

MR. ALGER: And after you came to Washington?

MR. MILLER: Yes. In the fall of '36 I began a course in statistics at the Department of Agriculture Graduate School, and I didn't complete that course because of illness.

MR. ALGER: All right. What's next?

MR. MILLER: In 1937, I—this was not a course—but I joined the YMCA and resumed my activity in gymnastics. I used to go down regularly three nights a week on the YMCA gym team.

MR. ALGER: What's the next?

MR. MILLER: Well, from February '38 to June '38, I returned to COME, and then again from September to February, 1939, I went to COME and completed my work for a bachelor's degree.

Then from September, 1939, through June, 1940, I took a course in statistics at the Department of Agriculture Graduate School. From September, 1940, to February, 1941, I took an economics course at the Department of Agriculture Graduate School.



MR. FRENCH: May I just interrupt for a moment, and I don't think we want this in the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. ALGER: (To Mr. Miller:) All right, what's next?

MR. MILLER: In March to May of 1943 I took the literature course at the Abraham Lincoln School. Then later in 1943--and here I don't recall the exact date--I began a course in job evaluation and wage payments. This is a course I took at the Illinois Institute of Technology. This was part of the war training program; it was shortly after I came to work at the War Labor Board. I thought I ought to get a little educated on that subject--

MR. FRENCH: You were filling a Government position while you were there?

MR. MILLER: Yes. And I found this course inconvenient to get to--it was quite a bit out of the way for me, and I found that I could pick up the material at work and by reading suitable texts, so I never completed the course. It met two or three nights a week, and I felt that I would absorb the material through reading.

Then in the spring of 1944 I began the economics course at the Abraham Lincoln School with Kistyl, which was never completed because he was drafted.

Then shortly thereafter, I taught the job evaluation and wage payment course at the Abraham Lincoln School--that is, I completed it for an instructor who had been drafted.

MR. ALGER: Was that the course in which you used the book you

mentioned a while ago?

MR. MILLER: Yes, that book was used in the seminar course that I began with Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

MR. ALGER: Oh, yes. All right, go ahead.

MR. MILLER: Then in the spring of 1945 I took a course in economics at the University of Chicago at night.

And then in the winter of 1946 I began a course in economics at the Abraham Lincoln School, which again I couldn't complete because at that time I was looking for a job and making trips to Washington looking for a job, and I just couldn't find time to get to class.

MR. ALGER: Whose class was that?

MR. MILLER: I can't recall the name. I only attended two sessions.

Then in September of '47 to June of '47, I took statistics at the Department of Agriculture School—Department of Agriculture Graduate School, rather—and then in the summer of 1947 I took statistics at American University.

And then in September of 1947—I took the two courses with Dr. Smith in the following year—September of '47 to June of '48, I took three statistics at American University.

And then in April and May of 1949, this year, I taught two courses in statistics at American University as Dr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) indicated, and from June, 1949, to date, I've been teaching at a local preparatory school, the Emerson Institute. It's a local preparatory school.

MR. ALGER: (To Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)) Anything else?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (To Mr. Millers). Have you stated completely to the



Board every contact that you've had with the Abraham Lincoln School, as far as you can possibly recall.

MR. MILLER: Yes. Yes.

MR. ALGER: Suppose we have the affidavit of Mr. Miller to which these references have been made marked as an exhibit.

(Affidavit of Irving Miller, dated July 6, 1949, received and marked "Miller Exhibit No. 7.")

MR. [REDACTED] Now, Mr. Miller, we come to the individuals with respect to whom you have been questioned at the two lower hearings. I believe that, of these persons, the only person with whom you have been really intimately associated on a really friendly basis for a period of time is Ildore Newman.

MR. MILLER: Yes, sir.

MR. [REDACTED] And you have, since the hearings below, obtained an affidavit from Ildore Newman which—

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. [REDACTED] —which, first, denies that he is a Communist, and, secondly, confirms your loyalty to the Government?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. [REDACTED] I'd like to just include this affidavit in the record at this point—let me make sure I've got the right one.

(Affidavit of Ildore Newman, dated July 7, 1949, received and marked "Miller Exhibit No. 8.")

MR. FRANCH: Does it appear here who Ildore Newman is?

MR. [REDACTED] In the earlier records it does. He was an employee of the Government at the time he knew Miller and roomed at the same



the rumor, and the rumor had it that he was a Communist.

MR. PARKMAN: (To Mr. Miller) Do you recall signing a telegram in January of 1941, a telegram addressed to (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) who was then Secretary of Labor—signing the telegram along with (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) in connection with the (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) case?

MR. MILLER: No; I don't remember that, but it's quite possible.

MR. PARKMAN: Do you recall the (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) case?

MR. MILLER: A little bit.

MR. PARKMAN: Do you recall what you did about it or what you felt about it at the time?

MR. MILLER: Well, I recall that my union, the United Federal Workers of America, was quite concerned about it. They felt that she was unjustly fired. That's about all I recall about it; and I think the members of the union were asked to protest her being fired, and it's quite likely that we did. Mr. Newman was a member of the union, too.

MR. ALGER: He was a superior in the office at that time, was he not?

MR. MILLER: Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)? No. In what way?

MR. ALGER: At the time you signed that affidavit?

MR. MILLER: Signed the telegram, you mean. No; we didn't work in the same place.

MR. PARKMAN: Where did you work at that time?

MR. MILLER: I worked at the Railroad Retirement Board.

MR. PARKMAN: But the (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) case was a Department of Labor

case?  
MR. MILLER: Yes. Yes.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) In other words, you were in a different local of the United Federal Workers than (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) was in. She was in a local in the Labor Department, and you were in the Railroad Retirement Board, and where was Herman?

MR. MILLER: War Department.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Do you recall whether or not the [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) saw that the union was making turned on whether or not Miss [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) had received a hearing before she was removed from office?

MR. MILLER: Only very vaguely. At this time I can't

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) All that you can recall is that the union was protesting her removal?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. PARTMAN: I think the record in our [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) to file [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) the personnel file of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) at the Department of Labor contained a telegram stating, "Respectfully urge you to institute Helen Miller and hold hearings," and was signed by Isidore [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) and Irving Miller. That's the telegram to Madam [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. ALGER: Anything else?

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (To Mr. Miller:) I think your [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) are clear with respect to the remainder of these people. You have talked, have you not, with Mr. Stern on the telephone since I started to represent you, Mr. Miller?



MR. MILLER: Yes, yes. After we received the letter, which was presented to the Board today, I called him up and made one last effort to try to convince him that it's not a question of his being desirable or undesirable as an associate—that it's a question of my memory that was involved.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): And prior to that conversation, you had in mind, did you not, that Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) might be a tall, German sort of fellow who sat in the apartment on the bus with you occasionally?

MR. MILLER: Yes, yes. After the hearing I was in Chicago in March, and I spoke to some of the tenants who described Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) to me; and then my wife described him to me as a tall, blond, German-looking man. And that brought back the recollection that while I lived there, there was a tall, blond, German-looking man who sat in the morning about the same time that I did and took the same bus downtown. And after several—and after meeting him that way several times, on one trip downtown I think we started talking; and then, after that, if I would see him around the house, I'd say, "Hello."

MR. ALGER: You never went to a meeting at his apartment?

MR. MILLER: Oh, no.

And so I thought that might be Mr. Stern, and as I asked my wife to describe him. She asked me, "Did he talk with a very thick accent?" But I couldn't remember that in the bus; I just recalled his appearance.

MR. ALGER: Well, did she identify the same appearance?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): You never knew that man's name on the bus?



MR. MILLER: No, no.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Now, I think that isolates the additional evidence on the specific charges.

I'd like to turn now to the first three points of Mr. Miller's affidavit, and I would suggest that either [REDACTED] might ask questions, or I have one or two or three questions the [REDACTED] just allow Mr. Miller to state to you his attitude toward [REDACTED] and the Communist Party.

MR. ALGER: (To Mr. Miller:) How much [REDACTED] you have interested in communism anyway?

MR. MILLER: Well— How much?

MR. ALGER: Yes.

MR. MILLER: Well, I would say to a little before the war. It's been in the minds of a [REDACTED] particularly of people—

MR. ALGER: I didn't ask you that.

MR. MILLER: Well, I—

MR. ALGER: What about yourself?

MR. MILLER: Interested to some extent, I [REDACTED]

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) What do you mean by "interested"—do you mean [REDACTED] or do you mean a student of it?

MR. MILLER: A student of it; yes.

MR. ALGER: And at the time Germany and Russia got together, did you have any feeling about that at all? Did you think that that we ought not to go into the war, that it was a Fascist war and all that sort of thing?

Mr. MILLER: No, I didn't have a feeling that way. My feeling was that I didn't quite believe the implications of the fact that they were really friends. I recall that

Mr. MILLER: What did you study about communism? You say you were a member in a small way of communism. What did you study about

Mr. MILLER: Throughout the years I've read some of the publications usually associated with communism.

Mr. FARMAN: Like what?

Mr. MILLER: Like "The Communist Manifesto," and Lenin's "Imperialism" and "The State and Revolution," and I've read Engels' "Socialism--Scientific and Utopian." Something along that line. I've read that.

Mr. ALGER: That's theoretical communism in those days.

Mr. MILLER: Pardon?

Mr. ALGER: I say, that was theoretical communism then being discussed.

Mr. MILLER: Yes, yes.

Mr. ALGER: You've never been a member of the Party, have you?

Mr. MILLER: No, sir.

Mr. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) What is your earliest recollection, Mr. Miller, of rejecting the idea of becoming in any way associated with the Communist Party?

Mr. MILLER: Well, my earliest recollection of that was when clerking in my father's stationary store in New York. One of my customers



tried to interest me in the ideas of communism, and I used to argue with him. I specifically remember the way I would tell him that there is no freedom in Russia; that there is no freedom for people to think; that there is no political freedom.

MR. ALGER: How old were you then?

MR. MILLER: I would say I was about sixteen or eighteen.

MR. PARHAM: Do you think that the Stalin form of communism is carrying out the theoretical purposes and principles of "The Communist Manifesto" and the other books that you have just stated you have read?

MR. MILLER: No, sir.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Isn't it also true, just to carry out this idea of your rejecting communism a little bit further—and you do state here that no person has ever asked you to become a member of the Communist Party—but isn't it true that one of the things you wrestled with was an occasion in 1942 or 1943 in Chicago when you were convinced that one particular person was at least trying to interest you in communism, although he never mentioned the Party? You might indicate to the Board that occasion.

MR. MILLER: Yes. When I first came to Chicago in 1942, I was looking about for a room, and one of the suggestions someone made to me—I don't recall who made the suggestion—was to go a temple on the Northside of Chicago and perhaps the temple could help steer me to some facilities where I had rooms where I might live—

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) You were unmarried then?

MR. MILLER: Yes.



MR. ALGER: This is what you?

MR. MILLER: This was in 1942—in 1942.

As I was saying, they might have rooms where I might live. So I did go there; and the rabbi of the temple was a young man, and he told me he would look around for me in the area, and he also invited me to attend the discussions of the youth group the following week—I think it was Sunday evening—and I did attend. I was from Chicago and didn't know too many people, so I went. And the subject of the discussion that evening was "Discrimination and How to Combat It," and I made a contribution to the discussion by telling them the work my union was doing toward—

MR. ALGER: What union was that?

MR. MILLER: That was the United Federal Workers at that time.

Told them of the work my union was doing toward eliminating discrimination in the Government. Well, when the discussion was over, one of the persons in the discussion became friendly to me; he introduced himself and we talked a while. And then he gave me his phone number and took mine; and then shortly—

MR. ALGER: What did he talk to you about?

MR. MILLER: Just friendly at first. And then later on—

MR. ALGER: He followed the usual pattern: Found you interested in fighting discrimination and thought you'd be a nice guy to get into the Communist Party because they, too, were against discrimination; is that right?

MR. MILLER: Well, he tried to talk me—I moved into the neighborhood.

later, and he invited me over to dinner—and he tried to interest me—

MR. ALGER: In what?

MR. MILLER: In the good points of the Communist Party. And I very quickly broke the association, because I wasn't particularly interested in being pursued that way.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): But nobody approached you that way at the Abraham Lincoln School?

MR. MILLER: No, sir.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Have you ever followed any of the propaganda of the Communist Party, such as the "Daily Worker" or the "New Masses"?

MR. MILLER: Not very consistently. I think—

MR. ALGER: Well, now, answer the question. Did you?

MR. MILLER: I did not follow—

MR. ALGER: Did you ever subscribe to the "Daily Worker"?

MR. MILLER: No, sir.

MR. ALGER: Did you ever subscribe to any other Communist literature?

MR. MILLER: No, sir.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Well—

MR. MILLER: May I—

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Well, go ahead. Say anything else you have to say on the subject.

MR. MILLER: Let me get your question again?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C): Well, I just wondered if you've ever followed the

Weekly Worker at the "New Masses"?

MR. MILLER: No. Before the war I would read the "New Masses" occasionally, but I didn't follow it.

MR. ALLEN: What did you do—buy a copy at a newsstand once in a while?

MR. MILLER: Yes, sir.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) There's one subject that I think was not much covered at the hearings below which I think is of importance—as a matter of fact, I think it was rather avoided at the hearings below, and yet it sheds light on Mr. Miller—and that is the contact he had with the United Federal Workers of America.

Mr. Miller, when did you first join that organization?

MR. MILLER: I joined in '37—in '37.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Shortly after your first connection with the Government?

MR. MILLER: Shortly after it was formed.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Shortly after the United Federal Workers was formed?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. PARKMAN: Now, below—I think, to be fair with the record, the objection below came from Mr. Miller's own attorney.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I agree to that. That was true in the record below. But my own feeling is that it is helpful in understanding Mr. Miller.

MR. PARKMAN: I think you are right.

MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) He has been a member of the United Federal Workers since 1937, and he has been consistently in Government employment since 1937, with the exception that the only period out of Government employment was—



MR. MILLER: While I attended City College for two semesters, (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Two semesters at City College:

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) So that, although you shifted from local to international the UPWA, you've always been a member of the United Postal Workers, which later became the UPWA?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) You have held office, but rather minor offices in the union—could you tell very briefly what offices you have held in the union?

MR. MILLER: Before I went to Chicago, I was at various times—I don't know the chronological order—but I was shop steward, delegate to the industrial council; I was a member of the grievance committee of my shop; and I was a member of the education there. And then in Chicago I was chairman of the publicity committee of the local there, and when I went to work for the War Labor Board, was chairman of the legislative committee of the branch there and wrote occasionally for the newspaper of the War Labor Board branch—

MR. ALGER: Now, I think you're wasting a lot of our time.

MR. FAIRMAN: Well, I'd like to ask one more question, if I may, bringing this union thing right up to date:

In 1946 there was a convention of this union in Atlantic City, was there not?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. FAIRMAN: Did you go as a delegate?

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reading.

"To the Editor: The Student Council of the Abraham Lincoln School voted at its last meeting to congratulate The Chicago Sun for its masterly editorial 'The Stakes at Washington.' What Tom Paine said of his day, 'These are times that try men's souls,' applies with equal force to the contemporary scene. To clearly see the issues that face us in our fight against Fascism requires insight, while to state them forthrightly takes courage. The enemies of progress are still too powerful and would becloud the issues before us. But not while there are newspapers that can print editorials like yours. Accept our congratulations."

It's signed, "Irving Miller, President, (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Secretary, Student Council, Chicago." That's the "Chicago Sun" of May 20, 1945.

MR. PARKMAN: Do you recall the editorial which brought forth that praise from you?

MR. MILLER: I was trying to think of that as I read it. It was the editorial which answered—which defended the Abraham Lincoln School against the attacks of the "Chicago Sun." I think that was it.

MR. PARKMAN: The substance of the editorial "Washington"—well, all right, you don't remember. I was "The Stakes at Washington."

MR. MILLER: Could I see that again? I recall the editorial. No. I think—well,

MR. PARKMAN: No, don't guess. That's

MR. ALGER: All right. I have no further

Miller.

Do you want to sum up now, Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) As I have said earlier to this same Board, I don't think



argument is particularly effective in these cases.

My own judgment is that the boards below—the decisions below—are basically in error, because the board members have not placed confidence in Mr. Miller's own testimony, and I do not see any justification for that. I think Mr. Miller's testimony should be given the full confidence of the Board. As far as I am told, he has done everything that he can to recollect. He may have erred in trying to be too precise in his language, and too cautious in his detailing, but I am convinced that he's being completely honest with the Board and with the Government.

And, under those circumstances, I cannot possibly conceive of what he is doing, has done, or is thinking today that is dishonest.

MR. ALGER: All right.

MR. [REDACTED] Another thing: I didn't introduce into the record perhaps it isn't particularly pertinent—but, in regard to (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) one of Mr. Miller's supervisors in the office in Chicago, Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) a very respected teacher in the University of Chicago, who knows Mr. Miller and also knows Mr. Miller, will vouch for both—but particularly in my shocked that any agency should make any charge against (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) He wrote a letter to that effect, and I sent the letter back to him and asked him to put it under oath. I have not received his answer yet, and I don't think it's particularly relevant, because it largely goes to Mr. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)'s loyalty to the Government, but if the Board would like to have a copy—

MR. ALGER: No.

MR. FRENCH: Well, the only relevancy is that (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) listed as a reference by Mr. Miller.

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Noll, (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) was his direct supervisor in a Government office; so I don't think he's responsible for (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) actions anyway.

MR. FRENCH: Is (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) in public office?

MR. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) We haven't been able to locate him.

(Affidavit of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), dated June 29, 1949, received and marked "Miller Exhibit No. 9.") (See pages 50 to 53.)

(Affidavit of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) dated July 5, 1949, received and marked "Miller Exhibit No. 10.") (See pages 50 to 53.)

(Whereupon the hearing was adjourned 12:45 p.m.)



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, D.C.

I, IRVING MILLER, under oath, solemnly swear that the following statement is my best effort to run up accurately my answers to charges made known to me during the course of my two hearings before the Labor Department in the investigation of my loyalty.

1. I never have been, and am not, a member of the Communist Party or the Communist Political Association.

2. I am not now associated with, and would not now associate with, in any manner whatsoever, the Communist Party.

3. I firmly believe that the Communist Party is subservient to the dictatorship of Soviet Russia and, accordingly, is a threat to the security and best interests of our country.

4. I am not now associated with, and would not knowingly, under any circumstances, now associate with, any organization, group, or individual person that I had good reason to believe or suspect was an agent, or member of, or otherwise controlled or dominated by, the Communist Party.

5. Prior to and during the war, I did associate with, or have contact with, the following organizations which, since that time, have been declared Communist by the Attorney General under Executive Order 9835:

American League for Peace and Democracy  
American Peace Mobilization  
Washington Bookshop Association  
Abraham Lincoln School

6. I am not, and never have been, associated, in any way whatsoever, nor have I ever had contact with, in any way whatsoever, any other organization that is now listed by the Attorney General under Executive Order 9835, with the one possible exception of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

7. American League for Peace and Democracy. I believe I was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy. I am positive that at the time I may have held this membership and attended mass meetings organized by the American League for Peace and Democracy, I did not know, believe or suspect that the American League for Peace and Democracy was a Communist organization. I recall definitely that at the time that the Dies Committee charged that the American League for Peace and Democracy was a Communist organization, I was incensed by that charge because I believed that it was utterly false. My association with the American League for Peace and Democracy was confined to attending a few mass meetings, organized by this group and to which the public was invited, possibly to signing a membership application at one of these meetings, and possibly to paying dues at one of these meetings. I never attended any meeting of the organization limited only to members and I never undertook any activity on behalf of the organization. So far as I can recall the meetings that I did attend were directed to stimulating interest in a program for "stopping Hitler", and that I was in sympathy with the program at those mass meetings.



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8. American Peace Mobilization. I attended mass meetings organized by the American Peace Mobilization in very much the same way that I had earlier attended the mass meetings organized by the American League for Peace and Democracy. I was never a member of the American Peace Mobilization because I was never asked to join. I never assisted in any way in the activities of this organization and, so far as I can recall, I was never invited to do so. I never took any part in promoting any of the mass meetings of the organization or persuading persons to attend these mass meetings. I know definitely that in the early period of the organization's existence, I was in general agreement with the program of these early mass meetings. I know definitely, also, that by the time that I attended a meeting of this organization in New York City in April 1941, and for some months before that, I had ceased to approve the "peace program" of this organization, and had, by that time, come to approve generally the program of President Roosevelt. I cannot recall precisely when my agreement with the program of this organization changed to disagreement. I do know that by late in 1939 and in 1940 I had lost faith and confidence in England and France and that later, as Hitler's air raids swept over England and the spirit of the British resistance gained my admiration, I came to agree with President Roosevelt that we must send aid to the British. I know that I came to this realization before Germany attacked Russia and while the American Peace Mobilization still opposed aid to Britain. I recognize today that I was no doubt influenced at the time of the early meetings of the American Peace Mobilization by what I heard at those mass meetings. In my judgment now, the point of view that I took at these early meetings was mistaken.

9. Washington Committee for Democratic Action. I am totally unable to recall the occasion of my becoming a member of this organization. I never attended any meeting of this organization limited to members and never undertook any activity for this organization, or otherwise participated in the organization as a member. I admit that it is quite possible that I may have attended some public meetings organized by this group and that at such a meeting I may have signed a membership card and paid dues. I am certain that I never knew or suspected that the organization was Communist.

10. Washington Bookshop Association. I was a member of the Washington Bookshop Association for about two years prior to my moving to Chicago in April 1942, and shortly after I returned to Washington in March 1943, I resumed my membership for one year. I allowed my membership in the Washington Bookshop Association to lapse in the late spring or early summer of 1947. I have never been a member since the publication by the Attorney General of his listing of the Bookshop as Communist in November 1947. I used the Bookshop for the purchase of books and pictures and attended a few of its social and cultural meetings. I never took any part in the operation of the Bookshop, and I attended only one business meeting of the Bookshop. This one business meeting that I did attend had been advertised in the circulars of the Bookshop as a meeting at which one or two short plays were to be given. My wife and I attended that meeting for the purpose of seeing these plays, and without knowledge at the time of our going that the meeting was to be also, in part, a business meeting. I never had any interest in becoming an active or participating member in the Bookshop, and would not have attended the business meeting if it had been confined only to a business meeting. I never believed

or suspected that my being a member of this Bookshop was due to the activity of I knew that the Bookshop had been charged by the Dis Com a Communist organization, but I believed that this charge was unfounded.

11. Abraham Lincoln School. I attended a class in modern literature at the Abraham Lincoln School in the Spring of 1943, the first term of the school. I was attracted to the school through notices that I received from the union and from the union in which my wife was a member. I had no reason to believe at that time that the school was Communist. I was an assistant director of the school. I heard that (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) was the chief report to be true and did not give much consideration to the matter at the time. My purpose in taking this literature course was to improve my knowledge of modern literature and to join my wife in this class. In taking this course, I volunteered for and became the president of the Student Council. In this capacity, I gave several social events for the school and prepared and had circulated one questionnaire among the student body. I made suggestions for improving the school's curriculum. While I was at the school, I never occurred to me that I was working in a Communist school. I was never told by the Attorney General that I was a Communist in November 1947. My experience with the school and my knowledge of the people I met at the school, I had no basis for believing that the organization was Communist.

This literature course lasted for about 12 weeks. After this, I ceased my contact with the Abraham Lincoln School until the Spring of 1944. I commenced to take a course in economic theory that was to be given by Mrs. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C). I attended only about three or four classes of this course. I was drafted and the course was dropped. At about the same time, I was requested to substitute for one of the instructors at the school. I was drafted and was unable, therefore, to complete his course. There were about four weeks remaining in the course and I completed the teaching of this course at the Abraham Lincoln School. I know positively that my teaching was confined strictly to techniques of job evaluation and was not supplemented that I did not teach, and it never occurred to me to teach any Communist or other political or social doctrine.

My last and only other contact with this school was in the Spring of 1946 when I enrolled for and attended a few classes in economic theory. I dropped this course after a few weeks because I had no time to attend.

At no time throughout my contacts with this school did I have any reason to believe or suspect that the school or the teachers were Communists. Undoubtedly I might have made any effort to discover if any of the teachers were Communists, but I never considered whether or not the school was Communist and I never had any reason at that time for trying to discover if any of the principals in the school were Communists.



12. I have never associated with any person whom I knew to be a Communist at the time of our association together. No person has ever asked me to become a member of the Communist Party, or has ever tried to persuade me to become a Communist. No person has ever invited me to attend any meeting of the Communist Party. I have never been invited to, and have never attended, any social party given by any club or group that I had reason to believe was a branch of the Communist Party.

13. The persons about whom I have been questioned during the course of my two hearings include only one person with whom I ever associated intimately and as a friend. This one person is Isidore Newman. To the very best of my knowledge, Isidore Newman is not, and never has been, a member of the Communist Party or, in any sense, sympathetic to the Communist Party. As far as I can recall, I have no reason for believing that (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) had any interest whatsoever in the Communist Party or in any other organized political group.

The remaining persons about whom I have been questioned are either (a) persons whom I knew and saw from time to time in connection with my functions as an active member, and occasionally an officer, of my local of the United Federal Workers of America from 1937 to the present time, or (b) persons with whom I came in contact at the Abraham Lincoln School and with whom I never associated in any way except in connection with my functions at that school, or (c) persons whom I knew and worked with in the course of my employment for the United States Government and with whom I never undertook any activity not related to my Government work, or (d) finally, persons with respect to whom I have no recollection of any association whatsoever.

I knew (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), and (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) as members of the United Federal Workers of America and as fellow Government employees. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) was my superior in my office and also President of my local union. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) was for a brief period my immediate supervisor and was also a union member. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) was for a brief period my immediate supervisor and was also a union member. As was I, at the time I knew her, I never undertook any activities with any of these three persons not related to either my Government job or my Government union activity. I knew (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) and his wife socially here and in Chicago. I never had any reason to believe that any one of these persons was a Communist. Jack Elkin I know is still employed in the Government.

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) I knew at the Abraham Lincoln School when I was President of the Student Council. My only contact with her was in my capacity as President of the Student Council and in carrying out my duties in that office. I never saw her away from the school and never communicated with her. I never had any reason to believe that she was a Communist.

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) was my direct supervisor in my Government employment with the War Labor Board in Chicago, and I knew him only in that capacity. I never had any reason to believe that he was a Communist.

I have no recollection of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

At the time of the first hearing before the Labor Department, I had no recollection of (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) or (b)(6) (b)(7)(C). I am now convinced that I never



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know them by name prior to these hearings. I am a student in the apartment house where I lived for about one year. I saw him at that time, although I did not chat with him or contact with him of any sort.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

Commissioner of the Superior Court